

Arthur Hall
18 Bowes St. E.C.

THE

Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT, AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XXVI.—NEW SERIES, No. 1079.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1866.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED.. 6d
 { STAMPED..... 6d.

KEBLE MEMORIAL.—Proposed College at Oxford In Memory of the Author of "the Christian Year." NATIONAL SUBSCRIPTION. Amount already Subscribed, £2,750. Hon Secretary, HENRY E. PELLEW, Esq., Office, No 3, Waterloo-place, S.W., London.

CONGREGATIONAL UNION of ENGLAND and WALES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

The Offices of the CONGREGATIONAL UNION of ENGLAND and WALES have been REMOVED from 4, Blomfield-street, to the CONGREGATIONAL LIBRARY, 18, South-street, Finsbury, where all Communications on the business of the Union should be addressed.

GEORGE SMITH,
ROBERT ASHTON, } Secretaries.
July, 1866.

BRITISH MISSIONS.—NOTICE OF RE-

MOVAL.

The Offices of the HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY, IRISH EVANGELICAL SOCIETY, and COLONIAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY, have been REMOVED from 4, Blomfield-street, to the CONGREGATIONAL LIBRARY, 18, South-street, Finsbury, where all Communications should be addressed.

July, 1866.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, EALING.

The ANNIVERSARY SERVICES will be held (D.V.) on TUESDAY, July 17th, 1866, when TWO SERMONS will be preached, in the Afternoon by the Rev. HENRY ALLON, of Islington, and in the Evening by the Rev. PAXTON HOOD, of Brighton. Service to commence in the Afternoon at Three o'clock, and in the Evening at Half past Six.

Tea will be provided on the Lawn at the Back of the Manse, weather permitting.

Tickets to be had of the Rev. W. Isaac; Mr. Aeworth, Bookseller; Mr. Fountain, Albion House; and Messrs. Hayles, Chemists.

Collections will be made in aid of the Building Fund.

Frequent Trains from Moorgate-street, Paddington, Victoria, and Kensington Stations.

The Services will be continued on the following SUNDAY, July 22nd, 1866.

FINCHLEY (NORTH END) CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

A BAZAAR in AID of the FUNDS for BUILDING the MINISTER'S HOUSE will be held in the SCHOOLROOMS on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 26th and 27th of the present Month. Admission, on the first day, One Shilling; second day, Sixpence; Children under Twelve, Half-price.

Omnibuses will run between Southgate Station and the Schoolrooms, meeting all the trains from and to King's-cross after Twelve o'clock.

It is hoped that all who are interested in this good work will assist the Committee by becoming purchasers, or by contributing useful and ornamental articles, which will be thankfully received and acknowledged by Mrs. Hill, Fallow Corner, Finchley.

TO THE BENEVOLENT.

URGENT CASE.

The Public are solicited to note H.W.'s Christian tender, and respond promptly to be a real mercy.

It is found from votes being deeply engag'd, &c., that this case can only be carried by the subscriptions of the benevolent; and prompt help is earnestly solicited, and the smallest sums gladly received by those marked *.

The merely bodily afflicted cannot suffer to the extent of one whose tastes, mind, &c., have no rest day or night; suffering from three serious bodily afflictions also preventing steps to relieve that mind, &c.; and hence a case of greater hardship than any under the notice of the Society or public.

Subscriptions already received:—

* A Christian and benevolent offer. H. W., a gentleman (a trustee to another such a charity), will kindly give another 10/- if six others will do the same, or twelve give 5/- each, or collect it, to make up a useful sum for the wife's business of a permanent character, and with the Society's income both do tolerably then, and be beyond reach of want and uncertainty.

His Excellency Count Platzen (3 donations) 7 0 0

His Excellency Baron Wachtmeister 1 10 0

Rev. T. F. Carlsen and Swedish Congregation 5 0 0

Rev. D. Wilson (Vicar) with promise of more if necessary, per Mrs. Waugh 0 5 0

Rev. G. Caithrop, M.A., Highbury New-park (3 donations) 8 0 0

McB. 0 5 0

Ditto, for 2 Votes 1 1 0

H. M. 0 5 0

Ditto, for 1 Vote 0 10 6

W. 0 2 6

Mrs. Nelson, Belmont Cottage, Barnsbury-park 5 0 0

T. W. 0 2 6

Ditto, for 1 Vote 0 10 6

Fifth Application.—November Election, 1866.

THE BRITISH HOME FOR INCURABLES.

The favour of your Vote is solicited for the Annual Pension of £20 for FREDERICK W. KENT.

"He is suffering from an infirmity of body, arising from Phthisis, and also from permanent injuries, which entirely incapacitates him for any physical exertion."—DR. H. BILLINGHURST, M.D.

He is 41 years old, and unable to maintain himself, and was prevented taking appointments, recorded for in the War Office and India.

He was a managing clerk and a merchant, but subsequently joined the Military Train during the Crimean war, when he became dangerously ill, which induced his present prostrated state. His father and grandfather were tanners in Bermondsey, and also merchants in foreign States, like himself.

This Case is strongly recommended by his Excellency Count Platzen; General Peel; Rev. T. Lessay, Thornhill-road, Barnsbury Park, N.; Rev. D. Wilson, M.A., Vicar of Islington; H. Billingham, M.D., Esq., Upper-street, Islington; Surgeon McBeth, Military Train; Lieutenant Witchell, Military Train; Mrs. Evans, 10, Barbara-street, Barnsbury Park, N.; Mrs. Kent, 24, Wellington-road, Barnsbury Park, N.

* Will receive Votes or Proxies, and subscriptions.

REGISTRATION of ELECTORS.

The FRIENDS of RELIGIOUS EQUALITY, who are entitled to become COUNTY ELECTORS, are urged to SEND IN CLAIMS to the Overseers of their respective Parishes on or before the 20th of July.

Forms of Claims and other Information may be obtained on application to the Society for the Liberation of Religion from State-Patronage and Control, 2, Serjeants' inn, Fleet-street, London.

J. CARVELL WILLIAMS, Secretary.

** "The Registration Hand-book for Counties and Boroughs" sent on receipt of Seven Stamps.

COUNTY REGISTRATION, 1866.

LIBERALS who are qualified for any County in England or Wales, but not Registered, and those who, being Registered, have changed their abode or qualification, may have forms filled up and forwarded to the Overseers, free of charge, by communicating with the undersigned at the offices of the Liberal Registration Association, 5, Queen-square, Westminster, S.W.

The 20th of July is the last day on which notices of claim can be served on the Overseers.

THOMAS NICOLLS ROBERTS, Secretary.

EDUCATION for YOUNG LADIES, LANSDOWNE HOUSE, LONDON-ROAD, LEICESTER.

(Situation high and healthy, at the outskirts of the town.)

Conducted by the Misses MIALL, assisted by Professors, and French and English Resident Governesses.

A thoroughly solid English education, under the immediate superintendence of the Principals; with all the necessary accomplishments—French, German, Latin, Music, Singing, Drawing, &c. Occasional Scientific Lectures from Professors. Special attention given to moral and religious training; and the comforts and advantages of a refined home provided.

References to the parents of the pupils

School will re-open on Wednesday, August 8th.

HASTINGS.—WEST-HILL HOUSE SCHOOL.

PRINCIPALS.

Rev. W. PORTER, Mr. JOHN STEWART, A.C.P.

Pupils are prepared for the University, Local, and other examinations. At the last Cambridge Examination thirteen boys from this school obtained certificates, two senior, and eleven junior, one senior and five juniors being placed in Honour Classes.

Prospectus on application.

HURST COURT, ORE, HASTINGS.

Dr. MARTIN REED prepares the Sons of Gentlemen, between the Ages of Six and Eighteen, for the Public Schools and Universities, or for Mercantile Pursuits.

The Situation is one of the finest and healthiest possible. The arrangements are those of a First-class Private School.

The CLASSES REASSEMBLE on WEDNESDAY, the 1st of August.

EDUCATION at CHRISTCHURCH.

The Rev. JOSEPH FLETCHER receives a limited number of YOUNG GENTLEMEN into his Family, to Educate, between the ages of Eight and Eighteen.

The Course of Instruction includes all the usual branches of learning, from the most elementary to the most advanced.

The Studies are under the constant superintendence of the Principal, assisted by a Graduate of one of the Universities, and by Native Professors of the French and German Languages.

A Daily Record is kept of Studies and Conduct, and Half-yearly Examinations are held, the results of which are forwarded to the Parents of the Pupils.

The System of Education is Domestic rather than Collegiate; the Pupils being treated as the members of a family rather than as a school, during the intervals of study.

Liberal Board is provided. Each Pupil has a separate bed, with ample sleeping room. The locality—on the South Coast, opposite the Needles—affords a healthful sea-side air, with opportunities for regular sea-bathing; and the grounds, comprising several acres, offer abundant facilities for youthful games and recreation. A Railway Station within a mile of the house renders it accessible from all parts.

Prospectus, with Terms, &c., may be had on application as below—

HENGISTBURY HOUSE, CHRISTCHURCH.

CAMBRIDGE HOUSE SCHOOL, HAGLEY-ROAD, EDGBASTON, NEAR BIRMINGHAM, conducted by Mr. FREDERIC EWEN, will REOPEN on MONDAY, July 3rd.

NORTHERN CONGREGATIONAL SCHOOL, SILCOATES HOUSE, WAKEFIELD.

Principal—The Rev. JAMES BEWGLASS, LL.D., M.R.I.A.

The above School receives, in addition to the Sons of Ministers and Missionaries, a limited number of the Sons of Laymen, who are carefully instructed in all the branches of a sound Classical, Mathematical, and Commercial Education, and are prepared for any department of business, or for entrance at the Universities.

The School will REOPEN, after the Midsummer Vacation, on FRIDAY, 3rd August, 1866.

Application for the admission of Pupils to be addressed to the Principal.

THE COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, BIRKDALE PARK, SOUTHPORT.

Home comforts. Superior educational advantages. Moderate Terms. Prospectus and References from the Rev. E. Webster, M.R.C.P., Principal.

TETTENHALL PROPRIETARY SCHOOL.

MIDLAND COUNTIES PROPRIETARY SCHOOL COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD MASTER: Rev. ROBERT HALLEY, M.A.

SECOND MASTER: EDWARD STEANE JACKSON, Esq., M.A. The Next TERM will COMMENCE on the 1st AUGUST, when a portion of the New Buildings will be ready for Occupation.

PRESENT TERMS:

For Pupils entering under 14 years of age, 40 guineas.

For Pupils entering above 14 years of age, 50 guineas.

These Terms will be increased Ten Guineas for Pupils entering after August.

TUDOR HALL LADIES' COLLEGE, FOREST HILL, SYDENHAM,

I confidently commend to the notice of Parents in quest of a comfortable Home, with an accomplished Education for their daughters. Careful Religious Training is combined with the highest Mental Culture.

PROFESSORS.

English Literature MRS. C. L. BALFOUR.

Art DR. C. H. DRESSER.

Globes and Natural Sciences R. QUINTON, Esq.

Music, Theory &c. JOHN BLACKLEY, Esq.

Do. Piano, &c. HERR LOUIS DICHL.

Singing JAMES COWARD, Esq.

Drawing and Painting R. W. BUSS, Esq.

Geology and Biblical Studies REV. J. W. TODD.

French Language DR. MANDROW.

German Language DR. SCHINZEL.

Referees—Parents of Pupils and Clergymen.

For particulars address the Principal, Mrs. TODD.

WHITTINGTON HOUSE, FOREST HILL, SYDENHAM.

—The Rev. H. J. CHANCELLOR receives young gentlemen to board and educate. The course of instruction includes the subjects required for the Oxford Local Examinations. Masters in Music, Drawing, and Modern Languages. Referees—Sir F. G. Moon, Bart., E. Hamilton, Esq., M.P., Professor Fawcett, Esq., M.P., Rev. S. Martini, J. Spence, D.D., Newman Hall, LL.B., W. J. Unwin, LL.D., R. D. Wilson, W. J. Todd, &c. &c. Other references, with terms, sent on application.

EDUCATION.—SOUTH COAST.—HEATHFIELD HOUSE, PARKSTONE, MIDWAY between Poole and Bournemouth.

This Establishment, conducted by the Rev. WALTER GILL, with the assistance of competent Masters, will REOPEN (D.V.) on WEDNESDAY, August 1st.

Terms (which are moderate), with Prospectus, on application.

THE CASTLE HALL EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT for LADIES, NORTHAMPTON.

Conducted by Miss PUTTICK.

English Grammar, Composition, &c.—Miss Puttick, assisted by her Sister and Resident Governesses.

English Reading—Rev. Alex. J. D'Orsay, B.D. (Chancellor's English Medallist), English Lecturer at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and Lecturer in Public Reading at King's College, London.

Botany—M. Burvenich.

French—Mademoiselle Graf.

German—M. Burvenich.

Piano—Miss Puttick, assisted by her Sister and Resident Governesses.

Singing—Miss Puttick.

MILL-HILL SCHOOL, HENDON, MIDDLESEX, will RE-OPEN on WEDNESDAY, August 1st, 1866.

Applications for Prospectuses and Admission to the Rev. G. D. Bartlett, M.A., Head Master, at the School, or the Rev. George Smith, D.D., Congregational Library, Finsbury.

HORNSEY - RISE COLLEGE SCHOOL, 10, VICTORIA-ROAD, HORNSEY.

Conducted by Mr. G. HARDY, assisted by Eminent Professors, offers a sound English and Commercial Education, combined with careful Moral and Religious Training. Mathematics, Classics, and Modern Languages. Number of boarders limited. Separate Beds. Terms commence at the entrance of the Pupil.

References, the Hon. and Rev. B. W. Noel, M.A., Revs. Henry Allon, Alex. Raleigh, D.D., and J. Corbin; and Hugh Owen, Esq. Prospectuses forwarded.

COLLEGE HOUSE SCHOOL, QUEEN-SQUARE, BLACKPOOL.

PRINCIPAL—Mr. JAMES CROMPTON.

This Establishment is situated on the West Coast, in one of the healthiest localities in England. In addition to the classics and the usual English branches, the course of study embraces Modern Languages, Free-hand and Mechanical Drawing, Vocal and Instrumental Music, Elocution, Land Surveying, and Book-Keeping. Careful attention is also given to Physical Training and General Deportment.

References: Rev. James Spence, D.D., London; Rev. Alex. Raigh, D.D., London; Rev. Andrew Reed, B.A., St. Leonard's, Sussex; John Crossley, Esq., J.P., Halifax; Henry Lee, Esq., Manchester; Thomas Young, Esq., Bury; E. H. Robinson, Esq., Shrewsbury. Prospectus on application.

DARTFORD HOUSE SCHOOL, DARTFORD, KENT.

Principal, the Rev. W. J. WILSON.

The Pupils of this Establishment receive a careful Religious and Mental Training. Degrees (A.B., A.M., LL.B.), Scholarships, and Honourable Positions in Life, have been attained by Gentlemen who were Mr. W.'s former Pupils. Terms moderate. Prospectuses, with References and Testimonials, on application.

SHIRLEY COLLEGE, near SOUTHAMPTON.

The Rev. JOHN HILL, M.A., receives Young Gentlemen for a Thorough English, Classical, and Mathematical Education, combined with all the comforts of home.

The House is airy and commodious, and is situated in one of the most healthy and pleasant positions in the neighbourhood of Southampton.

Prospectuses on application. References exchanged.

The next TERM will COMMENCE on THURSDAY, August 2nd.

EDUCATION by the SEASIDE, CLIFTON VILLA, SOUTH CLIFF, SCARBOROUGH.

MRS. MAYNARD, assisted by efficient Governesses and Professors, continues to receive Young Ladies to Board, and to instruct in all the branches of a superior education.

References—Rev. James Aworth, L.L.D., Scarborough; Rev. Robert Balgarnie, Scarborough; Professor Baynes, LL.B., St. Andrew's College, N.B.; James Gibbs Blake, Esq., M.D., Birmingham; Rev. H. V. H. Cowell, B.A., Taunton; Rev. S. G. Green, B.A., President of Rawdon College; Rev. W. Guest, Canonbury, London; Rev. N. Haycroft, M.A., Bristol; E. B. Underhill, Esq., L.L.D., London; Rev. Charles Vince, Birmingham.

Prospectuses on application.

* * * The School Year is divided into Three Terms. The next Session commences on THURSDAY, August 20th.

WANTED, in a BOARDING-SCHOOL, a highly-efficient FRENCH MASTER and GENERAL UMPIRE, who knows at least something of German. Besides these languages he would have to teach only the simplest English subjects. He must be not less than twenty-five years old. No other Assistant is employed. An energetic, kind-hearted, truly religious man, of any sect, might find this a pleasant and permanent situation.

Address, Z, care of Mr. J. W. Jones, 24, Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn.

WANTED, a thoroughly efficient MIS-SIONARY, by a Congregational Church in the West Riding of Yorkshire.

Address, stating Age, other Particulars, and the Salary expected, to A. B. C., care of R. J. M., 1, Holborn-grove, North Brixton, London.

WANTED, a LADY (age about Twenty-six), as GOVERNESS and COMPANION to One Pupil. English, French, and good Music essential; Singing desirable. Salary, £30 to £40.

Apply, personally, to Miss Gray, Governesses' Institution, 25, Edwards-street, Portman-square, W.

WANTED, by a YOUNG LADY, a Situation as JUNIOR ASSISTANT to the DRESSMAKING: is willing to give the first Three Months. A Comfortable Home the principal object.

For further particulars apply to Mrs. Davis, 8, Whitworth-road, Herbart-road, Plumstead.

WANTED, in a FANCY DRAPERY, MILLINERY, and BABY-LINEN ESTABLISHMENT, a YOUNG LADY of energy and ability to take a leading position and dress windows.

Apply, stating age, salary, references, &c., &c., to H. W. Parker, 5, Mercer-row, Northampton.

TO DRAPERS.—TO BE DISPOSED OF, an old-established BUSINESS, where a profitable trade has been carried on for many years. Terms very moderate. Satisfactory reasons for disposal.

Apply to Lindsey and Son, Stratford-upon-Avon.

PARTNERSHIP or AGENCY.—A GENTLEMAN of considerable Business Experience, with a Moderate Capital, is open to treat for a Wholesale BUSINESS, PARTNERSHIP, or AGENCY, in London. The highest References and Security;

Address, Mr. Gray, 16, South-street, Finsbury, London.

MIDLAND RAILWAY.

TOURIST TICKETS at Cheap Fares, available for One Calendar Month, are ISSUED at the Midland Booking Office, King's Cross, and other principal Stations; also in London, at Cook's Excursion and Tourist Office, 98, Fleet-street, corner of Bride-lane—to

SCOTLAND—Edinburgh, Glasgow, Stirling, Perth, Dundee, Montrose, Aberdeen, Inverness, &c.

IRELAND—Belfast, Portrush, for Giant's Causeway.

LAKE DISTRICT—Windermere, Furness Abbey, Ulverstone, Grange, Coniston, Penrith, Keswick, Morecambe, &c.

SEASIDE and BATHING PLACES—Scarborough, Whitby, Filey, Bridlington, Redcar, Saltburn, Seaton, Tynemouth, Withernsea, Hornsea, Harrogate, Matlock, Buxton, &c., &c.

Programmes and Full Particulars may be obtained at all the Company's Stations and Receiving Offices.

Inquire at King's-cross for Tickets via Midland Railway.

JAMES ALLPORT, General Manager.

Derby, 1866.

THE WEST GREAT ST. GEORGE COPPER MINING COMPANY (Limited).

Incorporated under the Joint Stock Companies Act, 1862, whereby the Liability of Shareholders is limited to the amount of their Shares.

In 6,000 Shares of £1 each; £1 payable on application, and £1 on allotment.

If no allotment be made the Deposit Money will be returned.

CAPITAL, £30,000,

Of which a large proportion is subscribed by the following Shareholders:

John Crossley, Esq., (Messrs. John Crossley and Sons, Joseph Crossley, Esq.,) (Limited), Halifax.

J. N. Brown, Esq., Cannock Chase, Collieries.

R. Watson, Esq. (Messrs. J. Watson and Brothers), Church, Accrington.

Henry Ambler, Esq., Watkinson Hall, near Halifax.

F. Appleby, Esq., Appleby House, Railway Contractor, Manchester.

John Appleby, Esq., Merchant, Manchester.

Leo Loewenstein, Esq. (Messrs. Leo Loewenstein and Co.), Manchester.

J. Voile, Esq., Birmingham.

Charles Clay, Esq., M.D., Piccadilly, Manchester.

Walter Lodge, Esq., Merchant (Wrigley and Co.), Huddersfield.

BANKERS.

The Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Company, Manchester.

Messrs. Roberts, Lubbock, and Co., London.

Messrs. Willyams, Willyams, and Co., Truro, Cornwall.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. Sale, Worthington, Shipman, Seddon, and Sale.

AUDITORS.

Messrs. Worthy Williams and Co., Manchester.

SECRETARY.

Mr. Hugh Fleming.

SHAREBROKERS.

Messrs. R. C. Clifton and Co., Aldine Chambers, Princess-street, Manchester.

RESIDENT AGENT.

Captain Walter Thomas, Redruth, Cornwall.

REGISTERED OFFICES OF THE COMPANY.

YORK CHAMBERS, KING-STREET, MANCHESTER.

PROSPECTUS.

This Company has been formed for the purpose of working the West Great St. George Mines, which are situated at St. Agnes, Cornwall, in a district well known for its mineral wealth. These mines are immediately contiguous to the Perran Great St. George and Wheal Leisure Mines, which have returned copper ores of the value of £700,000; the Blue Hills, which produced £100,000 upon one lode; the Polberro, which has paid a profit of £300,000; Trevaunance, which has paid £150,000.

The sett is extensive, and contains numerous lodes traversing its whole extent; one lode only, however, has at present been worked upon; the other lodes stand untouched and entire.

The geological features of the sett are of a most promising character, the stratification being of a light-coloured schist, analogous to that of the mines already referred to, traversed by large and well-defined lodes, two striking and highly-congenital elvan courses, one porphyritic and the other granitic, and five cross-courses intersecting the lodes and elvans at nearly right angles, most of the lodes and the porphyritic elvan having a south underlie. The granitic elvan underlies north, so as at no considerable depth to come in contact with several of the lodes in succession, a feature well known to Cornish mineralogists as being of the highest importance. To this circumstance, indeed, many of the richest mines in this district owe their wealth, as the metalliferous deposits have always been found to increase in value as the elvan approaches or comes in contact with the lodes.

Several of the lodes traversing the north part of the sett are the well-known and productive lodes of the Perran Great St. George and Wheal Leisure Mines. The great object of working the mines of the Company is to intersect the rich lodes; and, as they are imbedded in the same congenital schist as the lodes in the mines above-mentioned, and are, in addition, associated with elvans, and intersected by numerous cross-courses, no practical mineralogist can doubt that wealth equal in proportion to that of the Great St. George and Wheal Leisure would result from the development and produce of their lodes in this sett.

To attain this object, three of the shafts already sunk are available, and, with the addition of another shaft, to be used as an air-shaft and ladder-road, the well-devised works already commenced may be continued, and the mines advantageously worked. As two of the shafts are already sunk to a considerable depth, high ranges of backs on these lodes in virgin ground will be secured. Besides this object, there are four well-known shoots of ore discovered—one in the bottom of the fifty-two fathom level in the old engine shaft, another in the bottom of the sixty-two fathom level in the new engine shaft, another in the bottom of the same level near the old engine shaft, and another about eighteen fathoms further east. To recover these shoots the present engine-shaft should be sunk twenty fathoms deeper, and a cross-cut driven out to intersect the lode, which would give twenty fathoms of backs on a course of ore. One of the lodes in these mines produced to former workers upwards of £40,000 worth of mineral—an inconsiderable amount compared with what it is capable of producing at greater depths. It is small near the surface and gradually expands going down in depth; at the twenty-fathom level it assumes a very congenital appearance; at the forty-fathom level it is a champion lode, containing masses of iron and copper pyrites; at the fifty-two fathom level it is of increased dimensions, being a fine ore lode containing copper ores, which can be broken at a profit; and at the sixty-two fathom level it assumes a yet finer appearance. At this point the former workers pursued it unfairly below the level of their deepest workings, under every possible disadvantage, not having proper communication with their engine-shaft, which is now effected, and as soon as the water is cleared out of these bottom copper ores can be raised.

To command the above objects, the mine has been laid out upon an extensive scale, and a beneficial outlay of £30,000 having already been made in the erection of machinery, sinking shafts, and otherwise developing the mines, the expense of machinery, surface buildings, fixing pitwork, clearing the mine, and sinking original shafts, is completely saved to the present proprietors, so that the produce of the lodes can be immediately obtained on the water being pumped out; without incurring the delay and making the large outlay which would otherwise be inevitably required.

These mines have been reported upon by practical and experienced mine agents of the highest reputation and standing; their reports are annexed, and it will be seen, concur as to the value of the sett, which is held under lease from the Prince of Wales and the Crown, at the moderate royalty of one-twentieth.

The limited space of a prospectus does not admit of giving in detail the intended workings of the Company, and the especial object of each, but the Directors, having secured the services of a manager whose skill and efficiency are well known in the county, and upon whose judgment implicit reliance may be placed, confidently predicate the entire success of these mines, believing as they do that a large profit will be quickly realised, and that the whole of the proposed capital will not be required. They have themselves subscribed a considerable portion of the capital; and they invite applicants for shares to satisfy themselves by inquiry from the offices of the Company as to any matter of detail or otherwise on which information may be required.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS.

The sett immediately adjoins the western boundary of the

celebrated Perran St. George Mine, which for a long period was exceedingly rich.

All the lodes, especially the north lodes, are very favourably situated in a geological point of view; the enclosing rock, clay-slate or killas, being of the white kind, highly favourable in the St. Agnes district for the production of copper ores. This killas adjoins the Cliggar granite, and is similar in all respects to that in Perran St. George and the St. Agnes Wheal Leisure Mines (the lodes in each have proved immensely rich).

From a careful consideration of all the circumstances, and having regard to the present facilities for conducting mining operations, I am of opinion that this Mine offers a prospect of success of no ordinary character.

Capt. CHARLES THOMAS, Manager of Diggleforth Mines.

The sett contains Wheal Prudence lode, Hanover lode, Good Fortune lode, Way's lode, and Lemon's lode, and these are intersected by cross-courses and elvan dykes; they are also a continuation of those that were so productive for copper to the east, viz., in Great St. George, Wheal Leisure, and Perran United Mines. These Mines returned immense quantities of copper ore, and gave great profits.

We consider this Mine to be more than an ordinary mineral investment, and well worthy the attention of Capitalists.

Capt. JAMES POPP, Manager of West Barset Mines.

Capt. JOHN DAW, Manager of Carn Brea Mines.

Captain Daw, in a recent report obtained by a Shareholder, states to the following effect:

"At this point (the north heave at the sixty-two fathom level) something good may be met with, as the former workers worked in the bottom of the fifty-two fathom level west of the heave. In the bottom of the sixty-two fathom level the lode has been worked away east and west many fathoms in length, for three or fathoms deep: so from this we may judge they had a good run of ore ground.

"At the forty-fathom level a cross-cut is driving north in light slate, congenial for mineral, to intersect lodes which have produced large quantities of ore to the east. I should recommend this cross-cut to be pushed with all speed, as it may lead to important discoveries.

"After such an outlay has been made, I should recommend this Mine to be much further tried, by sinking the shaft and extending the levels."

Captain Edward Rogers, of Wheal Grylls, states to the following effect:

"The engine-shaft is down to the sixty-two fathom level, under adit, which is one hundred and twelve fathoms from surface. The water is out to this depth, and the pitwork fixed in a very good and substantial manner—the shaft cased and divided, and put in proper working order for carrying on the mine properly and economically.

"I find the ancients worked four fathoms under this level, (the sixty-two fathom) which must have been troublesome and expensive, but it shows they had a rich lode to follow. At the shallow levels the lode is small, showing strings of copper ore. As it gets deeper it is a very large and strong lode, with an immense quantity of mundic, and at the two bottom levels copper is forming itself in large quantities.

"At the surface there is a good 70-inch cylinder pumping-engine, and a new 24-inch winding-engine and capstan. With these appliances twelve months' further continuous working, with an outlay of about £4,000, will put the Mine in a paying state."

Captain Richard Pryor, Manager of St. Just United Mines, &c., states:

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THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT, AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

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CONTENTS :

ECCLÉSIASTICAL AFFAIRS:	Royal Banquet at the Mansion House..... 554
Revision and Ritualism..... 549	Ecclesiastical Notes..... 529
Romanism in the State-Church..... 550	Parliamentary Proceedings..... 555
Religious Intelligence..... 551	The New Elections..... 556
COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS:	The New Ministry..... 556
Alredale College..... 552	Mr. Gladstone and Lord Palmerston..... 556
Western College..... 552	The Jamaica Committee..... 556
Lancashire Independent College..... 552	The Horn or Little Boys..... 556
Congregational School, Lewisham..... 552	Court, Official, and Personal News..... 557
CORRESPONDENCE:	Postscript..... 557
The Census of Religious Worship..... 553	LEADING ARTICLES:
The Currency Question..... 553	Summary..... 558
Intoxication and the Permissive Bill..... 558	The New Ministerial Programme..... 558
Carlyle on Knox, Cromwell, and the British Aristocracy..... 553	Mediation—the Elements with which it will deal..... 559
The Suffering Negroes of Jamaica..... 554	Mr. Gladstone..... 559
	Old Maids abolished..... 559
	Foreign and Colonial Literature..... 561

their own freedom, they seek to render easier a communion between themselves and their antagonists which, without serving in the least to reconcile things which are essentially at variance, shall yet give to each party, to Ritualists as well as Evangelicals, the factitious countenance and aid conferred by their unnatural union. Ritualism in England would have but small influence but for its connection with the Church Establishment—and it is to preserve that connection, to render it less irksome to widely differing parties, to conceal antagonism, and, as a consequence, to give to Ritualism a higher place than it would otherwise hold, that the Evangelicals seek for a verbal revision of the Liturgy. We will not challenge the purity of their motives—but we view their conduct with unfeigned surprise.

Lord Ebury is of opinion that a Royal Commission might, in the course of ten minutes, agree upon such a verbal alteration of the Burial Service of the Church of England as would set at rest the consciences of the clergy and laity of every shade of faith in the Establishment. We marvel at his simplicity. The words to which he and his co-religionists object are the coping-stones of the sacerdotal edifice. The Reformed Church of England is, as he must be well aware, a compromise between Geneva and Rome. The Articles belong to the former, the Offices and Rubric to the latter. That the priest mediates between the soul and Christ, obtains for the former the grace available for it in the latter, is the medium of transmission from the one to the other of the Holy Spirit, and can, by virtue of his office, rescue men from the consequences of their own depravity, is the doctrine which runs through the Book of Common Prayer. In the consecration of Bishops, in the ordination of priests, in the baptism of infants, in the confirmation of adults, in the communion of members, in the visitation of the sick, and in the burial of the dead, the same assumption may be found—nay, is glaringly put forward, so as to constitute a consistent system. The meaning of it is that the Church is the dispenser of spiritual life, and that the Church is the priesthood, the clergy. There are thousands of English priests who believe this—upon what evidence is nothing to our present purpose—who, so far from imagining that they can afford to spare a single utterance in the Prayer Book which expresses that belief, are labouring, by the aid of a revived symbolism in Church architecture, in sacerdotal vestments, in ecclesiastical music, in processions, incense, lighted tapers, and altar decorations, to deepen in the minds of the laity the conviction that, by priestly mediation, sinful souls are brought back to holiness and to God. Not the contempt of the press, nor the unconcealed distaste of Parliament, nor the balanced condemnation of Convocation, nor the advice of ordinaries, nor anything yet brought to bear against it, has availed even to stay the plague. It spreads everywhere. It is laying hold upon lay sympathies and tastes. It is fast becoming a power which will be able to defy restriction. Yet the Revisionists dream of palming upon it a change which it regards as tantamount to its authoritative subversion.

The secret of this folly, of this sinful folly we may well say, of this fond desire to cleanse the outside of the cup and platter that Evangelicals may eat and drink with Ritualists at the same table without putting a strain on their consciences—is the political Establishment of the Church. Truth is great—but a National Establishment is greater—nay, it would seem as though in the judgment of these men, Truth is made great by the sanction of an Establishment. Meanwhile, the extrinsic influence they thereby gain for themselves, they give to their doctrinal antagonists. Is it charity by which they guide their proceedings?—but their charity is not displayed in their pulpit teachings, nor in their sectional publications. They denounce priestism and its kindred ritualism as the darkness of spiritual error, and they seek to render their communion with it less troublesome to their conscience. They are betraying the position which they profess it to be the chief mission of their Church to maintain. We hold them responsible for whatever con-

sequences may ensue. They cannot serve two Masters, and their attempt to do so will hereafter cover them with humiliation.

ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

We are enabled to announce that Mr. Gladstone intends, on Wednesday next, to proceed with the Compulsory Church Rates Abolition Bill. We believe we are warranted in stating that the right hon. gentleman considers that it is due to the member for Bury St. Edmund's, and to those who are acting with him, that he should proceed with his measure, and that the course he is taking is in accordance with the wishes of the late Cabinet. Mr. Gladstone's Bill stands in a favourable position on the order book of the House of Commons for next Wednesday. Nothing of any importance precedes it, and it may, therefore, be expected that there will be a vigorous and prolonged debate upon it. It will also be carried to a division, and it need scarcely be said that it will receive the almost entire support of the Liberal party.

What will become of the other ecclesiastical measures of this Session it is impossible to say. The order book of the House of Commons is at present in a state of hopeless muddle. All, or nearly all, the business which was to have been taken during the last fortnight is now down for Monday night next. Amongst the business for that night is the Reform Bill, which will, of course, be discharged; the Colonial Bishops Bill; Mr. Hardcastle's Church Rate Abolition Bill, and Mr. Bovill's and Mr. Newdegate's measures on the same subject; Mr. Coleridge's Tests Abolition Bill; the Fellows of Colleges Declaration Bill; and Sir John Gray's resolution on the Irish Church. It appears to be extremely improbable that any of this business will be proceeded with, but if suitable days can be found for a portion of it, the respective promoters will not relinquish their position. This remark applies especially to Sir John Gray's motion and to Mr. Coleridge's Bill. The latter now only waits a third reading, and there is no reason why it should not be carried through the Commons. After next Monday the only remaining ecclesiastical business is Mr. Gladstone's Bill. The order book is almost clear for all subsequent days; the ecclesiastical reformers have, therefore, as good a chance for their measures as other people. We make no speculation concerning the probable course of the new Government with regard to this class of business. If it can, it will, of course, endeavour to get rid of it altogether, for it is sure to be defeated upon it. The first Liberal triumph of the present Parliament was on Mr. Hardcastle's Bill; and the first defeat of the new Tory Ministry will probably be on Mr. Gladstone's Bill. Meantime, we note, in *Blackwood's Magazine*, a new tone in dealing with ecclesiastical politics:—"Our own tried leaders," says *Blackwood*, "must demonstrate in their turn that they are able and willing to concede both place and opinion so long as the vital principles of good government are preserved intact. There need be no difficulty about settling all semi-religious questions, for example, if they who meet to see how this may be done meet in a right spirit. Church-rates are not the Church, though neither Church nor State can consent to their unconditional abolition; and the Universities will conduct their affairs with perfect satisfaction to themselves, even if both Dissenters and Roman Catholics be allowed to found and endow their own colleges."

We have just been examining the minutes of the evidence taken before the Jamaica Commission, in order to see to what extent the Nonconformist missionaries were examined concerning the state of the island. We find two Moravian, one or two Wesleyan and Roman Catholic, and fourteen Baptist

missionaries in the list of witnesses. The names of the latter were the Revs. S. R. Ward, Thomas Lee, Benjamin Millard, D. J. East, Edward Hewett, Walter Dendy, Wm. Claydon, Angus Duckitt, John Clark, John Clarke, James Barrett, Samuel Holt, G. R. Henderson, and J. M. Phillippe. No Presbyterian or Congregational missionaries were examined. We rather expected to find some evidence from these witnesses as to the ecclesiastical condition of Jamaica, and the feeling with respect to the Established Church, but neither of these subjects is once alluded to. In the appendix to the evidence, there is printed a memorial of Baptist missionaries to the President of the Commission, enclosing a communication signed by all the Baptist missionaries then in Spanish Town, and stating that they were prepared to give further evidence of the good feeling and good conduct of the members of their congregations, as well as to vindicate Dr. Underhill from the charge of having been accessory to the disturbances. The reply of the Secretary of the Commission, Mr. C. S. Roundell, was to the effect, that as no evidence had been given before the Commissioners affecting the character of Dr. Underhill or of Baptist missionaries, they could not admit any in contradiction of charges of which they had no cognisance. The matter therefore dropped.

The London Diocesan Board of Education have just published a new Educational Census of the diocese, which throws fresh light on the relative amount of educational work performed by the Established and the Free Churches. The result is as follows:—

	Schools.	Scholars.
Established	... 1,085	... 129,832
Free	... 638	... 52,693
Total	... 1,723	... 182,025

The report goes on to say:—"Few will be disposed to grudge to the National Church the lion's share both of the honour and of the duty. To make a moderate estimate, it appears plain, that allowing for the action of private benevolence or private interest, and for the admirable exertions of other religious communities, a remainder of something like 150,000 children demand at this moment the care of the Church of England to supply them with the means of education. That is to say, some 250 large schools, for 500 children, require to be built at once to place the diocese of London in its proper condition in the matter of education." Of course this will not be done. It was shown in these columns some months since that the Free Churches are providing means of worship for the people in much greater proportion than the Establishment. We do not apprehend, however, that as much is being done in the matter of education, but it is satisfactory to know that they have at least 638 schools in working order. If the Church could, without external aid, do what is now proposed, she will certainly deserve the increase of influence which such a work would probably give to her. Her misfortune is, that she will not do it without aid, and that when she does it, she will find that increased intelligence has resulted in an increased alienation from her constitution and her services.

An article in the *Contemporary Review*, in which thereto-published sermons of some Nonconformist preachers, including the Rev. H. R. Reynolds, B.A., the Rev. R. W. Dale, M.A., Dr. Raleigh, and the late Rev. E. L. Hull, are noticed, accords very high praise to the pulpit style of Nonconformity. We quote a significant paragraph:—

It may be that Nonconformists and ourselves do not fraternise well. Theirs is a work having its distinctive climate and soil. Their manners will naturally be somewhat different to ours, and their vocabulary also. In these very distinctions consists the value of their influence, and the obliteration of them would destroy it. All we ask for is that that influence should be fairly acknowledged and taken into account; that there should pass away from among us that ignoring and consequent ignorance of Nonconformity and its professors which is now almost universal; that without any compromise on either side we be found working with them on all great matters of public utility and Christian benevolence. The authors of such sermons as we have now been reviewing are not men whom any portion of a Christian society ought to allow itself to treat with neglect. If such neglect be continued, and the arrogance of those who promote it be allowed to prevail, matters seem likely to right themselves in a way little dreamt of by Churchmen. Already the Nonconformists have passed us by in Biblical scholarship and ministerial training; the specimens which we have given of their sermons are such as the Church of England in our day could hardly show. The labourer is worthy of his hire. If it be so that on their side are found modest and successful labour under difficulty and disadvantage, and on our side a resting in self-assertion and the pride of our social and ecclesiastical position, it will require no prophet and no long interval to manifest the inevitable result.

These are chivalrous words, and the more so that they proceed from the pen of the Dean of Canterbury. "Already," says the Dean, "the Noncon-

formists have passed us by in Biblical scholarship and ministerial training; the specimens which we have given of their sermons are such as the Church of England in our day could hardly show." We add to this a word from a Tenterden correspondent of the *John Bull*, on the growing power of Dissent in the villages. "Is it not possible," asks this gentleman, "to do something at once to stay the onward march of Dissent in our towns and villages—among our smaller tradespeople and our poor?" It is not to be denied that owing to the growing liberalism (I should say licentiousness) of our times, the unscrupulous efforts of Liberation Societies, and the attraction which certain kinds of preachers have for 'itching ears,' Dissent in its manifold forms is going terribly ahead, and is already felt in the councils of the nation and even around the Throne." The writer is of opinion that if something be not done, the growing disaffection to the Church will soon gather with a fatal power, and he recommends an issue of tracts to stop the movement, with the proviso that they must be "first-rate productions." Very "first-rate," indeed, they must be!

A characteristic exhibition of ill-manners on the part of a clergyman has just taken place at Worthing. Last week a "grand banquet" was held in this town to celebrate the completion of a new range of buildings on the West Worthing Estate. Amongst the toasts was that of the Bishop and Clergy, on which the Rev. Wm. Bean rose and requested that the words, "Ministers of all denominations," might be added. The clergyman who replied declined so to "malm the toast," and then Mr. Bean, amidst a storm of cheers and hisses, and an uproar that threatened to put a stop to the banquet, rose to reply. The chairman—Colonel Barttelot, M.P.—appealed to him not to interrupt the proceedings, and Mr. Bean forthwith bowed and withdrew. There is now a correspondence on the subject, and Mr. Bean writes:—"I am assured on all sides that for the future, when the clergy of the Established Church are toasted in this town, the Nonconformist clergy shall also be included. Not that I think it desirable to toast ministers of religion at all. To toast some ministers and not all, is invidious. Let it be remembered that according to Lord Brougham and other great authorities, the civil and religious liberties of this country were secured by the independent Nonconformists." If others would always show similar firmness, no rights to which we are entitled could be long withheld. We are snubbed only when, as a rule, we deserve snubbing.

ROMANISM IN THE STATE-CHURCH.

In the debate in Convocation on the ritualistic question, Archdeacon Wordsworth—who contended that if the Church was profaned by Romish practices, there would soon be a violent reaction into Puritanism—read the following very interesting communication. It was written, the Archdeacon said, by an intelligent layman of the middle classes, and a communicant of twenty-four years' standing, who thought that a great deal which the ritualists did was perfectly right:—

I have good grounds for what I say. The "ritualists," as they are called, are right in some things. In many things I sympathise with them, and as far as possible they deserve toleration from the authorities of our Church. But alas! I see more and more that they have no moderation, nor any fixed or safe rule, so that they might say, "Hi herto, but no further." Their rule seems to be a constant change, a restless progress onwards: and whither? Where are they to stop, or we, the laity, whom they force to follow them? Some of them seem to me to go even further than Rome—at least, in no Roman (foreign) church have I seen the exaggerated quantity of incense used that I have seen in some of our churches. If incense is used four times or more during the Communion Service, there is a continual running in and out of the sacristy to fetch or rekindle the incense; and those who do this, or swing it about, cannot be praying or attending to that most solemn service, and they disturb communicants who aim at real devotion. Our bishops and members of Convocation who have now to deal with ritual should know that the extreme party in our Church have no intention of stopping where they are. What they are really aiming at is to substitute a "hearing mass"—"high mass," of course—for the usual mid-day service of the English Church, one of the most valuable features of which, the "Lessons" from Scripture, would thus be lost to the great mass of our people, to whom it is now, doubtless, an incalculable advantage to have considerable portions of God's Word read out to them impressively and distinctly. In all the innovations of the extreme party, there is no one thing so likely to produce evil effects as this turning of the most holy Communion Service into a gorgeous ceremonial to be "assisted" at. Nothing can be clearer than that the English Church intends her Communion Office for actual communicants only. The bishops and Convocation should know that the aim and intention of the extreme ritualist party is to bring back the English Church to the state of modern Romanism—to the habit of "attending mass"—to set up the Blessed Sacrament in our churches, not reserved for the sick merely, but set up in a monstrance, and to have the Romish and entirely modern service called "Benediction." I have myself heard a clergyman preaching say that our Lord "would presently descend on to the altar to be sacrificed again

for us." Another spoke of heaven as "the Court of our Lady the Queen of Heaven." Another called the Blessed Virgin, with emphasis, "our Mother." Another represented the Divine Being as waiting for the consent of the Virgin Mary before the incarnation of our Lord could take place, as if it hung in suspense on the will of Mary! The constant changing of place, I may say "picturesque grouping" of priests, acolytes, &c., the constant use of incense (not once only, which would be endurable), and the ceaseless intoning or chanting—for the very words of Scripture, even in reading the Gospel, are sung in these "high celebrations"—are quite distasteful to any one who comes to pray, and would certainly deter any one from ~~communicating~~ from the distraction caused to the mind. Is a "high celebration" the part of the priest, and especially the Gospel, is sometimes sung to an intonation so strange, grotesque, and unmusical, that any unprejudiced person would consider it shockingly irreverent; and if Dissenters did it in their meeting-houses it would be called dreadful profanity; for I have heard the most solemn words of Scripture made, as it were, ludicrous by this method. Is it not possible, rev. sir, that some check should be put on these clergy by real ecclesiastical authority? At least, cannot the clergy be prevented from coming into the church, and even to the altar, with their heads covered? And cannot "non-communicant attendance" be pronounced contrary to the spirit and intentions of the English Church? Where are we to stop? We are not waging war against "candles on the altar," "alb and chasuble for the officiating priest," "floral decorations at festivals," or even incense in moderation, if the bishops sanction it, or the use of wafer-bread for Communion. These are all things good or innocent in themselves. But why is the Holy Communion service, the most awful and hallowing of all if reverently performed, often made a show and a spectacle to the multitude? Why are the most solemn prayers and the time of administration of the Sacrament sometimes disturbed by the incessant rattling of a censer? If it is lawful that the priest celebrating should wear an alb and chasuble, why are a number of men and boys dressed in blue, black, and scarlet, in costumes nowhere sanctioned or hinted at in the English Prayer-book, standing all round the altar, where the communicants ought to be? Why is a modern Romish or foreign phraseology studiously adopted. Why is the Holy Communion called "high mass," "low mass," or a "children's mass"? Why does one clergyman set up in exact juxtaposition on either side of the chancel of his church, thus making them equal, the monogram of our Saviour's name and that of the Blessed Virgin? Why does another speak of our future state of bliss as "the Court of our Lady the Queen of Heaven"? Why do many clergy of this party encourage people to come and be present at the administration of the Holy Communion without any intention of receiving the Sacrament? Why do men of this party often speak contemptuously of the offices of the English Church, and of the beginning of the Communion office, containing the Ten Commandments, as "Table prayers"? Why is the Lord's table, prepared for Communion, used by some of these extreme clergy as their dressing-table? I have seen a priest in the midst of Divine service take off his cope or chasuble and lay it on the altar, just as if it were a table in his own hall or dressing-room. What, I ask, would not be the indignant outcry against "Protestant irreverence," if some Low Church rector or vicar were to lay his surplice and hood on the altar while he preached, then return, and put them on again within the altar-rails, as I have seen the cope or chasuble reassumed? Why, also, do these clergy presume to come into the church, and even up to the altar, and join in the service or preach a sermon, with their heads covered—wearing a Romish cap or hat called a "biretta"? If a layman were to come into the church wearing a similar hat, he would be required to take it off, and very properly. But why do these clergy do what in others they would call an act of irreverence, except it be to imitate foreign and Romish peculiarities, and to outrage our sense of decency? Again, why do some of these clergy put forth such a book as "The Little Prayer-book," a thorough imitation of a Romish model, and similar books of devotion? and why do many endeavour to spread such publications, in which is a direct prayer to one's guardian angel, as direct and full as might be to the Almighty? By means of these publications, Roman, not Catholic, doctrine is taught: private confession to a priest, called the "Sacrament of Penance," is represented as necessary and obligatory on all in the English Church, and Romish directions for the practice of confession are given; whereas nothing can be clearer than that one great difference between the Roman and the Anglican Churches is, that the former makes confession to a priest necessary, while the latter leaves it to the conscience and discretion of each individual. The Romish distinctions between various degrees of sin are also taught. Will not this sort of teaching, given to our children and the ignorant classes, do them as much harm as good? But the worst error of the Romish Church is its unscriptural exaltation of the Blessed Virgin, as has been amply proved by Dr. Pusey in his "Eirenicon." She is made "the Queen of Heaven"; she is called the all-prevailing intercessor, the Mother of Mercy. The very redemption of the human race, the Incarnation itself, is represented as hanging in the balance of uncertainty—as waiting for the consent, the reply, "the will of Mary"! Yet now we have, from the lips or from the pens of men calling themselves "priests of the Church of England," this very "modern doctrine"—"our Lady the Queen of Heaven"! If the doctrines I have instanced above are not Romish errors, what are?—then I say, where are we to stop? Surely not till we have thrown ourselves with unconditional submission into the arms of the Roman Church! The extent to which Romish, not Catholic, teaching is going on under the auspices of persons of the extreme party, in churches where "a full and gorgeous ritual" is carried out, is, I think, little known or realised by our bishops and by members of Convocation. There is good reason to believe that the ultimate aim and object of this party is nothing less than to make the doctrine, practice, and worship of the Anglican Church as nearly as possible identical with the Roman. They hope to do this in the course of another generation or two—and hence their assiduity in providing "books of devotion," so called, and attractive services, or as they would say, "functions," for the young. The real danger is, not in the outward adjuncts of Divine service, flowers, music, and the like, but in the tendency to exalt and pray to the Virgin Mary, the saints and the angels, and to teach

other Roman errors under the guise of advancing "Catholic truth." It is these false doctrines that our bishops and Convocation should condemn and watch against. I do not for a moment deny that these teachers of Romanism are sincere and zealous; but it is often (most lamentably) a sincerity in error, and a zeal for what is not true religion or productive of it.

Mr. H. V. H. Cowell, who lately seceded from the Baptist community in Taunton, has been accepted as a candidate for holy orders by the Bishop of Worcester.—*Guardian*.

A BISHOP ON RITUALISM.—The Bishop of Cork has issued a second address to the clergy and laity of his diocese on ritualism. He condemns the "turning of churches into public theatres, the sacred service into show and song, the parishioners into passive spectators and listeners, and the clergy into performers."

DR. NEWMAN.—Some of the Church papers announce that Dr. John Henry Newman is about to return to Oxford, to take charge of the Roman Catholic mission there. It is now nearly twenty-one years since he seceded from the Church of England. Shortly afterwards he was appointed head of the Oratory of St. Philip Neri, at Birmingham, and in 1853 became rector of the newly-founded Roman Catholic University in Dublin, but resigned that post in 1859.

TRYING TO UPROOT DISSENT.—A Lincolnshire correspondent writes:—"We have a new vicar sent us, and he has made himself very busy in trying to uproot Dissenters. There is a school for girls in this parish which is upheld by public donors and a grant from Government. The vicar has, with his curates, visited the school, and desired them to attend Church school on Sunday. As they have paid but little attention to this, they have endeavoured to take them by saying, that unless they attend the Church school on Sundays they will be refused the privilege of attending the week-day school. Several of the Dissenters' children have been expelled from the day-school on those grounds."—*Liberator*.

SOCIAL EFFECT OF AN ESTABLISHMENT.—A writer in a village, a very few miles only from the Royal Exchange, says:—"I happen to have a Sabbath-school on my premises, conducted by my own family, in which school about fifty children are carefully instructed in the Bible. The clergyman expels children from the day-school which is supported by Government grants, if they attend ours on Sunday. He threatens to withhold the charities, which are considerable, and which were left for the poor without distinction; so that those who allow their children to come to our school get no bread, coals, or blankets. A committee of ladies canvass and threaten the poor, and often most grossly calumniate me and my family. These ladies agree together that they cannot possibly call upon a Dissenter, and they feel this the more, as some Nonconformists live in some of the best houses in the place."—*Liberator*.

SUNDAY POSTAL DELIVERY.—A copy of the following letter has been sent to 11,000 clergymen and ministers in England and Wales by the Working Men's Lord's-day Rest Association:—"On behalf of 20,000 Post-office officials who are employed in the provinces on Sundays, we beg to solicit your co-operation in measures designed to bring about the discontinuance of the Sunday delivery of letters. In London, with its vast commerce and 3,000,000 inhabitants, and numerous other towns and villages in England and Scotland, there is no Sunday delivery of letters, and there is no good reason why the same rule should not be carried out in every town and village in the empire. But we cannot hope that the Sunday delivery of letters will be stopped until the public express their willingness to give the postmen the Sunday rest, by requesting that their own letters may not be delivered on Sundays. When this has been extensively done we trust that the way will be prepared for abolishing the Sunday deliveries entirely. We therefore hope that you will co-operate in the efforts now being made to induce persons throughout the country to sign the enclosed request for the non-delivery of their letters on Sundays. A return of the number of persons who have signed such request will be moved for in Parliament; we hope, therefore, that you will use your influence with your congregation and friends, to induce them to sign requests for their own letters not to be delivered on Sundays."

THE REV. C. H. SPURGEON'S SPEECH AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE LIBERATION SOCIETY.—Several correspondents (says the *Liberator*) have called our attention to a statement made by Mr. G. F. Chambers, one of the committee of the Church Institution, in the columns of the *Press*, that, having attended the Liberation Society's meeting in the Hanover-square Rooms, in May, he heard the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon say:—"I am sorry the Church of England is so good as she is; I wish to God she was worse: I hope she will get worse from day to day, till she stinks in the nostrils of men, and then we should stand some chance of effecting her overthrow." Mr. Spurgeon having been written to by one of the society's friends, he has replied as follows:—"I entirely repudiate the language imputed to me; but it probably suggested itself from a misunderstanding. In view of the Tractarianism which the so-called Church of England fosters, and the general mischief which the State Church works, I am sorry that so many good men continue to give it the sanction of their presence; and I wish they were all gone

from her, that the evils might become too glaring to be borne with any longer. I have no hostility towards Evangelical Churchmen, but the reverse; and it is for their real benefit that I wish to see that unhallowed union of Puseyism and Evangelism which goes by the name of the Church of England totally abolished. A free Episcopal church might then win for itself the esteem of all believers, and among the rest of yours truly, C. H. SPURGEON."

A CLERICAL VIEW OF DISSENTING MARRIAGES.—The Rev. Marmaduke Miller's lecture at Stockton continues to afford food for local controversy, the correspondence in the *South Durham Mercury* having been followed by another set, in a newly-established Conservative paper, the *South Durham Herald*. The discussion originated in the assertion of the Rev. H. B. Tristram, vicar of Greatham, that Mr. Miller had uttered "a foul, deliberate, and malicious slander," in stating that "these priests of the State Church teach even now that persons married by Dissenting ministers—their own ministers—are not married at all, but are living in fornication." In reply, Mr. Miller has furnished the facts connected with the Greywell and other remarriage cases, to show that what was declared to be slanderous is really true. He has also sharply rebuked the vicar for his wholesale condemnation of a lecture of which, it is admitted, he knew no more than he could learn during the five minutes he was in the room. The Rev. Thomas Cardwell, who signs himself as "The minister of the chapel in which the above parties were first married," gives the following additional case:—"In the county of Bedfordshire there is a place called Maulden. In that place there is a Dissenting chapel licensed for the solemnisation of marriages. Less than twelve months ago a couple was married in that place. After marriage that couple was met by a clergyman of the name of Rose, who is rector of Houghton Conquest, Bedfordshire. This Mr. Rose said to the newly-married pair, 'Have you been to a Dissenting place of worship to get married?' On receiving an answer in the affirmative, he said, 'You are unmarried still; and, if you are determined to live together without being married at the Church of England, you will be living in a state of fornication.' He further said, 'If you will come to church to be married by me, I will give you a good marriage dinner; for I know very well at present that you are not married at all in the sight of God.' The party consented, were remarried, partook of a good marriage dinner, provided by parson Rose; and when the bridegroom was afterwards asked if he had been remarried, his reply was, 'Yes, and I would be married every day in the week if Rose would give me a good marriage dinner.' Now, sir, I can vouch for the truthfulness of the above statement."

Religious Intelligence.

FINCHLEY (NORTH END).—By an advertisement in our columns to-day, it will be seen that a bazaar is to be held on the 26th and 27th inst. in aid of the funds for building the minister's house in connection with the Congregational Church at Finchley.

ABNEY CHAPEL, STOKE NEWINGTON.—The Rev. William Spensley, formerly of Richmond College, Surrey, has entered upon the duties of assistant minister to the Rev. John Jefferson, the church having given him a unanimous invitation with the cordial approval of the pastor.

MARKHAM-SQUARE, CHELSEA.—The Rev. Andrew Mearns, of Great Marlow, has accepted a hearty and unanimous call to undertake the pastorate of the Chelsea Congregational Church, Markham-square, and will commence his ministry there towards the end of next September.

BERMONSEY.—The Rev. W. Duncan Corken has, after three months of ministerial labour which has met with great acceptance, decided to accept an invitation to the pastorate of the Congregational Chapel, Neckinger-road, Bermondsey, which has been endorsed by everyone connected with the place.—*South London Chronicle*.

A CITY MISSION HALL.—The employés in Messrs. J. and R. Morley's establishment, 18, Wood-street, having, for many years, contributed a sum of money to different missionary societies, have, as the result of their last annual meeting, determined to undertake special missionary work in the neighbourhood of Golden-lane, City. They have engaged the services of Mr. J. E. Gray, formerly missionary to the cabmen, Edinburgh, and have hired a spacious hall for his use. The movement have begun with every prospect of success, and is awakening much interest in its favour.

KENT CONGREGATIONAL ASSOCIATION.—The 74th annual meetings of this association were held at Greenwich and Blackheath on the 3rd and 4th inst. The Kent Union Society held its meeting in the Tabernacle, Greenwich-road, on the Tuesday afternoon, when grants were, as usual, made to widows of Gospel ministers who have laboured in the county. In the evening a sermon was preached in the same place by the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, who most appropriately took occasion to deal with that religious ritualism which is now so largely advocated and practised in the Established Church of England. In a discourse which it was hoped by those who heard it may find a larger audience through the press, the reverend Doctor expounded the origin of ritualism, pointed out its dangers, and suggested counteractives. The business session of the association was held the next morning in the Congregational Church, Black-

heath, and ministers and delegates from all parts of the country attended. A gratifying report was presented by the secretary, who took a review of the last five years' history of the association, from which it appears that the annual expenditure for evangelising the county has risen within that period from less than 100*l.* to above 1,100*l.* This latter sum is inclusive of a grant from the Home Missionary Society. The assembly then voted grants towards the support of nine lay evangelists, and in aid of eleven village churches and preaching stations. Two of these grants, however, were towards the maintenance of pastors in improving and populous neighbourhoods, Plumstead and Sevenoaks, in which places Congregationalism has been planted by the generous support of Mr. S. Morley, and by the co-operation of the association. In both places the churches bid fair to become self-supporting in a very short time. Other populous neighbourhoods were indicated by the secretary, where similar success might fairly be expected to follow similar endeavours. Arrangements were made for carrying on the *Kent Congregational Magazine*, a county organ lately established, and combining the matter of the *Christian's Penny Magazine* with tidings of local interest, which has already a circulation of 1,200 monthly. The Rev. J. Radford Thomson, M.A., of Tunbridge Wells, was chosen colleague in the secretaryship of the association with the Rev. Henry Baker, whose ill-health and numerous duties call for some assistance and relief in fulfilling the increasing demands upon the county secretary. At the evening meeting the chair was taken by B. Cooke, Esq., and interesting and practical addresses were delivered by the Revs. Messrs. Attenborough, Watt, and Herman. The assembly were indebted to the churches of Greenwich and Blackheath for their kind hospitality, and to the pastors, the Rev. Messrs. King and Beazley; and thanks were cordially voted accordingly.

READING.—The Rev. S. C. Gordon, M.A., of King's College, Aberdeen, and Lancashire Independent College, Manchester, has accepted the co-pastorate of Broad-street Chapel, Reading, with the Rev. W. Legg, B.A.

LEEDS.—On Monday evening week an interesting service was held in Beeston-hill Chapel, Leeds, to recognise the Rev. T. Ellis as pastor of the newly-formed church there. The following ministers took part in the service:—The Revs. W. Hudswell, J. H. Morgan, E. R. Conder, M. A. W. Thomas, and R. Harris.

CROOK, WINDERMERE.—The new Independent chapel here was opened on Wednesday, the 4th inst. The day being fine, many friends from the surrounding districts gathered to the service. After tea, the public meeting was commenced by impressive devotional exercises, and very excellent addresses were delivered by Mr. Somervell, Captain Davidson, the Revs. A. Wood, Hawes; G. Howells, Coniston; W. Brewis, Penrith; W. Reid, Glasgow; R. Stanton, Sheffield; T. Hartley, Jedburgh; J. T. Shawcross, Penrith; J. Reid, Windermere, J. T. Shawcross, Alnwick, and J. Whitwell, Esq., Kendal. From the report of the treasurer it appeared that this very neat and comfortable little chapel, capable of accommodating above 180 people, had been completed for about 200*l.* The contributions in money, land, and labour, of the people themselves have been so liberal, that with the gifts of a few interested friends, it was found on the day of opening, that less than 40*l.* would entirely clear off the chapel debt. The people have resolved at once to set about raising the amount required. This station is in connection with the Independent church, Windermere; it was begun twenty years ago by R. M. Somervell, Esq.

NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, PUDSEY.—The opening services of a new and handsome Congregational church at Pudsey commenced on Wednesday. The new edifice—the foundation-stone of which was laid in April, 1865, by Mr. W. H. Conyers, of Leeds—has been erected on the site of an old chapel built about seventy years ago, which had been found inadequate to present requirements. It has been built from a design in early decorated Gothic, by Mr. J. P. Pritchett, architect, of Darlington, by Mr. Edward Boyes, builder, of Pudsey, at a cost of about 2,650*l.*, including lighting, warming, railing, furnishing, and architect's commission, an additional expenditure of 250*l.* having also been incurred for extra land, and other purposes. The opening services were commenced with a devotional meeting, and the Rev. Henry Allon, of London, preached both morning and evening. After dinner—which, as well as the subsequent tea, took place in the adjoining schoolroom—provided by the ladies, a numerously-attended public meeting was held, presided over by Mr. Alderman Brown, of Bradford. Mr. Joseph Wade spoke of the efforts made by the congregation to meet the cost of the new building, and said that a large sum (400*l.*) had been obtained by a bazaar, and that three gentlemen—Mr. John Crossley, Mr. Titus Salt, Mr. Charles Stead—had given 100*l.* each. In addition to a loan of 500*l.* from the Chapel-building Fund, 600*l.* was still required to meet their expenses. On the motion of the Rev. J. Atkinson (Pudsey), seconded by Dr. Campbell (Bradford), a vote of thanks was passed to the Rev. H. Allon, who, in acknowledging the vote, made a few observations appropriate to the occasion. The Rev. Mr. Russell (Bradford), as the secretary to the West Riding Chapel-building Fund, stated that there are about sixteen populous places in the Riding, some of them with 30,000 inhabitants, where the Congregationalists are anxious to build chapels and appoint ministers. A number of gentlemen—amongst whom was the chairman—had spontaneously come forth to assist in

raising a fund of 10,000*l.*, so as to lend a helping hand to such places as required assistance. An appeal to the Riding would have been made for this purpose a few weeks ago but for the recent monetary crisis, and he expressed his hope that the money would shortly be obtained. There were already four or five places of worship in the course of erection, and he hoped that ere five years had passed away they would be able to rejoice in having sixteen new chapels, with sixteen earnest labourers to do the Lord's work. The remaining speakers were the Rev. Mr. Waterman, Mr. J. A. Clapham, the Rev. H. Rhodes (Wesleyan), Mr. H. Strickland (Dublin, formerly of Pudsey), Mr. J. P. Pritchett, the Rev. S. Dyson (Idle), and the Rev. Mr. Roe (Morley).

NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, SWINDON.—This new and handsome edifice, which is in the Lombardic style of architecture, and designed by Mr. Stent, of Warminster, occupies a convenient and commanding position at the corner of Victoria-street—the summit of the hill between New and Old Swindon. The church, which is 80*ft.* long by 47*ft.* wide, affords sitting accommodation for about 600 persons, 500 in the body of the building and 100 in the end gallery. Provision is made for side galleries, should circumstances hereafter render them necessary. The premises in the rear are most commodious. There is a spacious schoolroom, together with class-rooms, store-rooms, and vestries. The cost of the structure is estimated at 3,000*l.*, of which 1,970*l.* 3*s.* has been already subscribed. This latter amount is exclusive of the proceeds of the dedication services of the past week. These services were commenced on Wednesday last, when a devotional meeting was held in the church, the Rev. H. M. Gunn, of Warminster, having the conduct of the proceedings. On Thursday the services were resumed at half-past eleven o'clock, when a sermon was announced to be preached by the Rev. Newman Hall, LL.B., of Surrey Chapel, to a crowded congregation, the other portion of the service being conducted by the Revs. T. Gilbert, of Westbury; H. M. Gunn, of Warminster; Whiting and Wheeler, of Stroud, and R. Breeze and G. Pilgrim, of Swindon. The Rev. Newman Hall took for his text the words, "Show us the Father," being part of the 8th verse of the 14th chapter of St. John. On these words the rev. preacher founded a most eloquent and impressive discourse, which was listened to throughout with the profoundest attention. At the close of his discourse, the rev. gentleman briefly explained the principles of Congregationalism. They did not think the State ought to tax the community at large for the support of religion, neither did they think that religion ought to be dictated to or governed by the State; they claimed the right to make their own arrangements and regulate their own affairs; and they granted the same liberty to every one else. They were not bound by any particular forms, but in the whole of their 2,000 churches they would find the same doctrines expounded that had been preached that morning. They were free from two tendencies of the present day—ritualism and rationalism, and they maintained the simple system taught by the Apostles. At the close of the morning service some of the congregation adjourned to the Corn Exchange, where a most abundant and excellent cold collation was supplied. Charles Jupe, Esq., presided. After the customary loyal toast, a vote of thanks to the Rev. Newman Hall was carried by acclamation, which was briefly responded to. The health of the architect having been drunk, Mr. T. Strange stated that the amount already subscribed was 1,970*l.* 3*s.*, of which 1,354*l.* 16*s.* had been paid, leaving a balance to receive of 615*l.* 7*s.* He thought they would want about 1,000*l.* more. Subsequently there was a tea-meeting, at which from 400 to 500 persons were present. In the evening, at seven o'clock, the Rev. Newman Hall preached in the Corn Exchange, which was completely thronged. The text selected was the 6th verse of the 72nd Psalm, "He shall come down like rain upon the mown grass: as showers that water the earth." The dedication services were continued on Friday, when an address to the young were delivered by the Rev. A. Rowland, LL.B., of Frome.

Colleges and Schools.

AIREDALE COLLEGE.

The annual meeting of the constituents of Airedale College took place on Wednesday, June 20th, in the library of the College. Mr. Alderman Brown, the treasurer, occupied the chair. The senior retiring student (Mr. W. Young) read an able paper on "Prayer." The annual address to the students, full of practical advice delivered in the choicest language, was delivered by the Rev. E. R. Conder, M.A., of Leeds. The examiners (the Revs. Jas. Parsons, Jas. Pridie, J. R. Campbell, D.D., J. Tattersfield, T. T. Waterman, B.A., and Bryan Dale, M.A.) gave very encouraging and satisfactory reports of the progress of the students in the various departments of study during the year. The following gentlemen took part in the proceedings of the ordinary meeting:—The Revs. Jas. Parsons, J. Pridie, J. R. Campbell, D.D., Wm. Hadewell, Robert McAll, Robert Harley, F.R.S., D. Fraser, L.L.D., E. R. Conder, M.A., S. Oddy, T. T. Waterman, B.A., S. Dyson; and Messrs. Samuel Clapham, Samuel Smith, Robert Yates, J. A. Clapham, T. W. Burnley, and Samuel Hick. The four students leaving the College have accepted invitations as follows:—Mr. W. Young, Wirksworth; Mr. T. G. Crippen, Boston

Spa; Mr. C. Rhodes, Morecambe; Mr. Thomas Hindley, Salem Chapel, York, as co-pastor with the Rev. Jas. Parsons.

WESTERN COLLEGE.

The annual meeting of the subscribers and friends of the Western College, Plymouth, and the religious services connected with it, took place on Wednesday week in the Union Chapel, Courtenay-street. Mr. D. Derry occupied the chair. The proceedings opened with a short religious service, after which

Mr. ROOKER read the report, which, after referring to the history, progress, and claims of the institution, expressed a fear that the establishment of other colleges expressly intended to prepare for village and country pastorates would deprive older colleges of many candidates. The report went on to say:—

At the close of the last year seven students left the college; four of these had been placed in the institution by the London Missionary Society to prepare for missionary work, and it is satisfactory to know that the society, through its secretary, has expressed much satisfaction at the result of the training of the students. The committee refer to the efficiency of the instruction given to the students, and considerable portion of the report describes minutely the mode in which those studies have been conducted. The treasurer's report showed that the entire income of the college derived from every source during the past year amounted to 968*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*, and the expenditure to 939*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.*, the balance against the current account being reduced from 263*l.* 19*s.* 1*d.* to 236*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.* But this favourable result had been realised by a legacy of 100*l.*, free of duty, left to the college by the late Mr. Richard Ash, of Bristol. The committee desire to add that by delegation they have approved of the plan which has been sanctioned by the greater part of the Congregational colleges in England for establishing a federal board to hold annual ex-theological examinations, in accordance with the suggestion of the college conference convened in 1865. The college was still encumbered with a debt of 893*l.*, mainly from the building fund.

The Rev. Mr. CASTON, in moving the adoption of the report, spoke of the good which the college had been instrumental in accomplishing a century ago in counteracting the false doctrine that then began to prevail, and he earnestly prayed that the standard it then lifted up might be carried forward in the great work in the present day. The college had a special claim on them in the days in which they lived. It was never more important than at the present time, when they were surrounded on every side by the advocates of false doctrine, or what the Apostle would have called "another Gospel," to strengthen the hands of those who were occupied in teaching the rising ministers among them, and to help them to the utmost of their power. The Rev. Dr. RULE seconded the motion.

The Rev. Mr. MILLER proposed—

That this meeting approves of the concurrence of the committee in establishing a theological board for the examination of students, and expresses a hope that it may be a means of deepening in the minds of the students an interest in sound theological truth.

The Rev. C. B. SYMES seconded the resolution, and entered into an explanation of the scheme for the constitution of a board of examination in theology. He spoke with regret of their dependence on Church of England scholars for valuable exegetical works; and he hoped, as a result of these examinations, they might be able to produce scholars equal to those of the Established Church, and able to meet all the subtle phases of rationalism now prevailing, from that most refined form which required a theological microscope to detect, to that broader form as represented in Colenso.

The Rev. E. HIPWOOD moved a resolution to the effect that the debt of 893*l.* be immediately removed, and this meeting earnestly commends the college to the just and generous support of the Congregational churches in the west of England. He said the debt was a source of great anxiety to the committee, and absorbed a considerable portion of the income of the college for interest. He asked the country friends to bring their exertions to bear, that more frequent collections might be made in their churches. Mr. STRAKER seconded the resolution.

Mr. H. O. WILLS moved a vote of thanks to the ministers who had consented to conduct the half-yearly examinations, to the officers and committee of the past year, and appointing the officers and committee for the ensuing year. He said he should be much pleased to take part in an effort to pay off the debt, and to contribute a certain proportion, provided the whole was paid off. The Rev. T. HORTON seconded the motion.

The Rev. J. M. CHARLTON moved, and the Rev. Mr. ANTHONY seconded, a vote of thanks to the Rev. J. Kennedy for coming down to deliver an address to the students.

This and all the previous resolutions were carried unanimously.

The Rev. J. KENNEDY, of Stepney, then proceeded to deliver an address to the students, and in the evening preached on behalf of the college at Sherwell Chapel.

LANCASHIRE INDEPENDENT COLLEGE.

The sessional anniversary of this institution was held in the library of the College on Thursday, June 21st. The Rev. J. Kelly, of Liverpool, presided. The proceedings were commenced by singing a hymn; after which the Rev. JOHN HODGSON, of Oldham, prayed. The CHAIRMAN, in a short introductory speech, expressed his continued interest in the College, and reminded the meeting that it was just fifty years since the College was founded as a

public institution, urging its increasing claims upon their sympathy and support. The examiners then presented their statements, reporting favourably upon the papers which had been submitted to them. The Rev. J. G. Rogers, B.A., of Clapham, had examined in theology; the Rev. E. Mellor, of Liverpool, in the Greek Testament; the Rev. H. Griffiths, of Bowdon, in mental philosophy and logic; Dr. Ginsburg, of Liverpool, in Hebrew; the Rev. J. H. Gwyther, B.A., of Staleybridge, in classics and English; and the Rev. R. Bruce, M.A., of Huddersfield, in mathematics. An address was then delivered to the students by the Rev. A. THOMPSON, M.A., of Rusholme-road Chapel, Manchester, urging upon them the importance of the study of human nature in their preparation for the ministry. It was forcibly argued that true knowledge of this science would have prevented some of those erroneous theories which have presented impossible combinations of character in our Lord, and would obviate many of the practical evils which so often hinder ministerial usefulness. At the close of the address Professor ROGERS moved, and Professor SCOTT seconded, a vote of thanks to the examiners. The Rev. J. G. ROGERS, B.A., and Dr. GINSBURG responded, Mr. Rogers declaring his unabated attachment to his Alma Mater and his native county, and insisting upon the necessity of maintaining our standard of theological education. The Rev. H. W. PARKINSON, in a speech frequently interrupted by loud laughter, proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Thompson for his admirable address, which motion was seconded by CHARLES POTTER, Esq., and carried. After Mr. THOMPSON had responded, the CHAIRMAN pronounced the benediction and closed the meeting. After lunch, to which a large number remained, the usual loyal toasts were drunk, as well as the healths of the professors, students, and officers of the College.

CONGREGATIONAL SCHOOL, LEWISHAM.

The annual midsummer examination of the boys of the Congregational School was held on Monday and Tuesday week. The classical and mathematical examination was conducted by the Rev. J. Guthrie, M.A., and the examination in English grammar and history, geography and the Scriptures, by the Rev. T. Aveling. Both examinations passed off exceedingly well, and the examiners expressed their great satisfaction with the attainments of the pupils. On Tuesday afternoon and evening, the friends of the school attended in considerable numbers. Unfortunately the day was rainy, and the customary enjoyment of taking tea and holding the meeting in the grounds of the institution had to be dispensed with. Refreshments were, therefore, served in the house, and the company afterwards adjourned to the commodious schoolroom, which was, however, scarcely large enough to admit all the guests. Dr. LOCKHART, who presided, congratulated the friends of the institution upon the increasingly important position it is now taking in the denomination, and urged its claims to a still wider support. The Rev. J. VINEY, the secretary, read a brief report, which stated that the school had been established fifty-five years, and that 428 sons of Congregational ministers had been educated within its walls free of charge, besides others who had been admitted on a very moderate payment. Extracts from letters were read to show the high appreciation of its merits by the parents of the pupils. As a testimony to the ability of the masters and the diligence of the boys, it was stated that fourteen of the latter had gone up to the examination of the College of Preceptors, and had all honourably passed, and that a pupil of the school had carried off the first classical prize from a list of 900 candidates. Great satisfaction was expressed in the report with the general condition of the school, moral and physical, due under Divine Providence to the conscientious and able management of the headmaster, the Rev. T. Rudd, B.A.

At the conclusion of the report, Dr. Lockhart quitted the chair in favour of Master Lewis, and a considerable portion of the evening was pleasantly spent in listening to recitations and songs, besides an interesting speech by the youthful CHAIRMAN, who gave a brief statement of the social and scholastic engagements of the school during the year. It appears that the boys have established a magazine of their own, and various associations of a useful character. The recitations, which were very well done, included a scene from Molière, which was recited with much correctness and propriety of diction in the French language. The remainder of the evening was occupied in distributing the prizes, which were numerous, and in according votes of thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Rudd, the Rev. J. Viney, &c. The Rev. T. AVELING read a very affectionate letter to the boys from the Rev. J. Howell, of Wells, the donor of some of the prizes. Amongst the company present, several of whom took part in these proceedings, were the Revs. G. Rose, J. Viney, I. V. Mummary, T. Aveling, E. T. Bromfield, J. Mark, G. Martin, J. Marchant, J. Bligh, Messrs. Hitchens, Jack, D. Hope, Fisher, J. Viney, Nettleship, Garthwaite, &c., &c., many of them being old pupils of the school. The engagements were diversified by a drill exercise, under the superintendence of Sergeant Dermott, and, at the close of the day, the pupils, as usual on the eve of breaking-up, gave several rounds of hearty cheers.

LORD HARTINGTON'S last act as Minister of War was, it is said, to order 30,000 Enfield rifles to be converted into breech loaders, in addition to 20,000 previously ordered.

Correspondence,

THE CENSUS OF RELIGIOUS WORSHIP.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I am sure the whole religious world of London is indebted to you for your admirable tables of religious worship, and I only wish it were possible for you to give as full and accurate account of religious worship in each of the different towns of England. Such tables would be both interesting and instructive. It would be interesting to know exactly how the Established and Free Churches stand to each other in the great centres of population, and it would be instructive, because we should then know where we are weak and where we are strong, and we then should be able to bend our energies in arousing those churches which are in danger of falling asleep, and helping those that require our assistance. As a Congregationalist, I find that, almost without exception, wherever we are strong and active there we have little difficulty in returning Liberal members to Parliament; but *vice versa*, wherever we are weak or inactive there a Tory or Tories are returned. Take an example or two to prove what I say. At Bristol and Bradford Congregationalism is very active, and at either place we have not the slightest difficulty in returning Liberal members. At Dewsbury our churches are constantly extending, and it was at Dewsbury that the large proportion of Liberal votes gained the Liberal triumph for the South West Yorkshire at the last election. On the other hand, at Liverpool, where for many years our churches have been inactive, the Conservatives have little difficulty in carrying their members. These illustrations might be almost indefinitely enlarged, and I have merely touched upon the subject hoping that attention will be called to the necessity of our looking after the increase of our churches in our populous districts.

I am, Sir, yours sincerely,

A FREE CHURCHMAN.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Your able remarks on the financial crisis which this country is passing through, for the seventh time since 1825-6, induce me to address you. You very clearly show that America with her enormous paper circulation of one thousand millions of dollars has experienced no financial difficulty, because Mr. M'Culloch does not promise to pay a large amount of paper money with a small quantity of gold; unlike our Bank of England, which issues thirty millions of notes, with a promise to pay in gold on demand, when it has only fifteen millions, or, in other words, ten shillings in the pound, to meet them. These notes are then passed from one bank to another until we find bankers' deposits in London alone sum up 300 millions or more, all of which have to be paid on demand. This absurd and illogical currency system is the cause of all our panics, and has driven one hundred thousand families into destitution.

These notes are pushed into circulation in the first instance at three per cent., and when fairly brought into use by the extended commerce so created, in addition to all sorts of wild speculation in loans to foreigners, railways and hundreds of other schemes, have to be withdrawn because the inflated circulation leads to a demand for two or three millions of gold.

The very rudiments of political economy tell us that in proportion to the amount of money in circulation so does the value of everything it represents rise or fall, and every day of a merchant's life confirms this. Now, then, let us ask why with free trade should we make an inflated and, I may say, an adulterated currency to raise the price of foreigners' productions, and then pay in a sterling one? That is to say, make prices in one-half paper and one-half gold, and then pay in all gold?—trade with nominally double the money you really have, and then promise to pay your debts with only one-half. This must make panics, and which can only be checked by the Bank of England stopping the trade of the kingdom.

In the first place, the paper circulation raises the price of all foreign produce, so that a balance of trade is created against this country of from thirty to forty millions per annum, and every consumer in the kingdom is thereby taxed from 10 to 20 per cent. upon all he requires to support life or to add to his comforts. Edward the Third gave us free trade, but he added to the law that all foreign merchandise must be sold within forty days of its arrival. But we in our wisdom create false capital to enable the foreigner to get artificial prices for his goods, and to keep them out of the market until the consumers are taxed, as I said before, 20 per cent.

Besides, it cannot be supposed that the same monetary system which existed before free trade, railways, rapid steam communication with all parts of the world, assisted also by electric telegraphs, can be suitable to the present time; for anything which is false is now so soon brought to its bearings, unlike the times, not very distant, when it took a whole week to get a reply to a letter from Scotland, and every other province or county in the same ratio.

In conclusion, I beg to foretell that if the present currency system be not soon altered, the Bank of England will have to suspend cash payments altogether. Besides all this, how iniquitous it is that English merchants and manufacturers should be obliged to compete with those of France, with money at 10 or 12 per cent., with increased wages and cost of living, and France with money at 4 per cent. and every advantage in her favour. The philosophy of the whole question is this:—If we are to have a paper currency, let it be so, and let gold find its own value. On the other hand, if we profess to have a gold currency, make no more notes than you are in a position to pay. But an inflated currency, with paper to be paid in gold at a fixed value, must be ruin.

Commending these views to your notice and able support,

I am, your obedient servant,

E. P.

Feltham, July 9, 1866.

INTOXICATION AND THE PERMISSIVE BILL.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—The nineteenth century has originated no movement of greater promise than the temperance reforma-

tion. At first, the abstinence pledge, which my father was one of the first to subscribe, extended only to "spirits"; but, in course of time, all intoxicating liquors were included in the abstinence pledge, and under the leadership of a host of devoted men, of whom Father Mathew may be taken as the type, teetotalism became a blessing to millions of men, women, and children. O, the power of "moral suasion"! So far from saying anything against it, I would that earnest persuasion, enforced by good example, were universal. But, alas! after many years' successful advocacy of total abstinence, it was found that thousands of drunkards who had taken the pledge, with every desire to keep it, were tempted to break their pledge again and again. This "backsliding" was forged into a reproach against teetotalism; but the weapon, as used by the enemies of the pledge, cuts both ways, and by disclosing the keenness of the temptation, naturally suggested the necessity for a more effectual shield. People began to ask, "Who is the tempter?" Yes, to our shame, the imperial law of this professedly Christian realm legalises this detestable traffic. Then it is for the people, for whose supposed good the law was made, to obtain its abrogation.

In 1852, a guileless Manchester Quaker, bearing the appropriate name of Nathaniel Card, was induced by the success of the Maine Liquor Law in some of the Free States of America, to originate a movement for the prohibition of the liquor traffic in Great Britain, and in 1853 was formed the United Kingdom Alliance. This grand and beneficent organisation is hated by one-third of the people (the traffickers and their friends), ridiculed by another third (the moderate drinkers), and beloved by the remaining third, who have faith in the justice and policy of the prohibitory principle; and, working zealously, with well-regulated machinery and an abundant exchequer, it is not surprising that the adherents to the cause are daily increasing. The advocacy of a Permissive Bill by the Alliance is a wise and constitutional policy. This Bill does not ask for power to close every public-house, and compel everybody to become teetotalers; it does not interfere with private and individual habit; but it asks that the people may have power to protect themselves from the gigantic and horrible evils of the drink traffic; and asserts that protection to life, morality, and property can be secured only by the prohibition of the traffic, thus placing it under the ban of the law, instead of granting it legal sanction. The Permissive Bill simply asks that when a large majority of the ratepayers of a parish object to the public sale of intoxicants, they shall have power to stop the issue or renewal of liquor licenses; and the bill is so worded that it would be inoperative in districts where there was not a majority of two-thirds of the ratepayers in its favour. To obtain this majority in every point is the work which the United Kingdom Alliance has undertaken. As in the case of the great Free-trade agitation, it is just a question of educating an entire nation in the principles of moral and political economy. I am for giving the Permissive Bill a fair trial, because it is certain that its principle has worked well wherever applied, whether publicly in the United States, or privately in our own country, by the late lamented Prince Consort, and Lord Palmerston, the Duke of Argyll, Sir Walter Trevelyan, and many other living philanthropists.

Yours truly,

HENRY PITMAN.

CARLYLE ON KNOX, CROMWELL, AND THE BRITISH ARISTOCRACY.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR.—May I ask the favour of your insertion of the accompanying letter to Mr. Thomas Carlyle, referring to his late address as Lord Rector of Edinburgh University, the subject being, I think, one that is likely to be interesting to your readers.

Yours faithfully,

JAMES LILLIE, M.D.

8, Richmond-villas, Seven Sisters-road,
Holloway, N.

"Aye! a breath, are the sons of earth,
A lie, are the sons of the nobles,
In the balance they go up,
They! lighter than breath are they both!"

—Psa. lxxii. 9 (N. T.)
"To the Law, to the Testimony,
If they speak not by this word,
For them there is no dawn."

—Isaiah viii. 20.
"See, lest there shall be some one, who is leading you as a prey, by philosophy."—Col. ii. 8.
"All Scripture is God-breathed, and useful for teaching."
—2 Tim. iii. 16.

My Lord—it is not my intention to follow you in the wide field run over in your Edinburgh address. Your notions on Greek and Roman religion and history, and your curious statement about theology, and most questionable advice about Christian religion, I waive for the present. This is a stirring time, and discussion must be brought to a point. British history just now concerns young and old much more than Greek or Roman, and there I find your teaching self-contradictory and highly dangerous.

You have gained well-merited honour by your earnest advocacy of the claims of John Knox and Oliver Cromwell to the admiration and gratitude of Britons. You have now come forth in a new character as the champion of the "hereditary principle," and English aristocracy. You still, however, continue your worship of your old "heroes," Knox and Cromwell, and it is simply to your consistency in this combination of these names with the "hereditary principle," that I wish to invite your attention and that of your numerous admirers.

The hereditary principle is to-day at close quarters with the nation. The peers have struck down the nation's leader; but he is not killed—nay, he is not really wounded. This day he is stronger than ever, because nearer and dearer to that noble nation for which he has given up the first position in the empire. Your new friends, my Lord, in the Upper House, and their majority in the Lower, are trying a fall once more with my order, and we deserve to be cast for ever, if we do not stand up to them. They wrestled with us in '32, and we threw them. In '66 they dare the grapple once more, and, so far as I am concerned, they shall have it. God uphold the right!

My Lord, you say, "The British nation produced a finer set of men than any you will find it possible to get anywhere else in the world. (Applause.) I don't know in any history of Greece or Rome where you will get so

fine a man as Oliver Cromwell. (Applause.) John Knox was, as it were, his author."

These two, then, were the finest of the fine. Well, it was a bold, brave thing to say, and, so far, I love and honour you for saying it, as well as the young gentlemen who applauded it. John Knox, it is true, fine as he was, wrung the heart of lovely Mary Stuart, but, lovely as she was, her heart deserved to be wrung; he would have cut off her head, too, had he got his way; still, it was just that she should lose her head. Never would John Knox have left that fair neck to be severed by Harry Eighth's fell false daughter, had his hands not been tied by the natural affection of her half-brother, James Stuart.

Cromwell, too, laid on the block the neck of Mary's grandson, Charles I., Archbishop Laud's tool and martyr, after laying Laud's neck in the same place; and yet you say, and young Scotland applauds the saying, "he, Cromwell, was a finer man than Greece or Rome can show." Let Young England note the astounding fact; let the hierarchy "read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest" it. Such are the facts. Let us reason a little about them as we may be enabled.

If Knox and Cromwell, then, and those who stood by them, were a finer set of men than can elsewhere be found, the grand point is, *Where did they get that fitness?* Here you have not one right word to say; at any rate, you do not say it. I maintain, my Lord, it was in THE BIBLE, not the Old Covenant merely, as you err in fancying, but in the whole Bible, and most of all, in the last quarter of it—the New Covenant, or Testament, as it is improperly called. How strange, how sad it is, that, while commanding Knox's history to your hearers as a "glorious" book, you never once mention the name of that Book, which, with its Author's blessing, made Knox and Cromwell what they were, gave them fit men to work with them, and thus changed the history of Britain and the world.

In my judgment, my Lord, you state the matter much too strongly when you say that Knox was, as it were, Cromwell's author. No doubt, it is true, the double revolution of England during the seventeenth century was essentially guided and controlled by the Reformation in Scotland during the sixteenth. Still, these two illustrious men were strikingly different in one main point. Cromwell was the armed champion of the rights of conscience. John Knox was ready with the sword to maintain both his creed and his church polity. Had you lived in his days, and persisted in teaching what you do teach, so far as you teach anything, in "Sartor Resartus" and elsewhere, John Knox would not have allowed you to live. For a more venial heresy than Pantheism, I mean denying Predestination, he would have handed you over to the sword of the magistrate.

Some one with whom he had once been on friendly terms, whom he calls an Anabaptist, denying predestination, and the right of the magistrate to strike those whom he thought heretics, he denounces as a dissembling hypocrite, that "cannot abide that the sword of God's vengeance shall strike the murderer, the blasphemer, and such others as God commandeth by His Word to die; not so by your jud meat: he must live and may repeat." He then honestly warns him to keep out of Scotland, as "that my full purpose is, to lay the same (i.e. the denial of predestination, &c.) to thy charge, if I shall apprehend thee in any commonwealth where justice against blasphemers may be ministered, as God's Word requireth."

In a very intelligible sense, to be sure, it is, as you say, an arithmetical fact, that the Puritan revolution, by which the rights of conscience were vindicated, would never have taken place in England at all, if it had not been for that Scotchman. The tens of thousands of the Knoxites had to be added to the tens of thousands of the Cromwellians, before the Episcopalians could be put down. But it is just as true, that the Puritan revolution would have proved an abortion, if the Knoxites had not been put down by the Cromwellians. The battles of Preston, Dunbar, and Worcester, were just as necessary for the Puritan revolution, in its maintenance of religious liberty, as Naseby and Marston Moor. And as soon as the Knoxites gat their own way again, after Oliver disappeared, profligacy came back in the person of the Second Charles, his Episcopacy was restored, the god of this world was re-enthroned, and the Puritan revolution went to the ground. Presbytery, therefore, operated in two opposite directions; first, it helped to put down the bishops, and then it joined the bishops to put down the Independents, and for more than a quarter of a century the bishops paid the Knoxites for their disinterested services.

But when at last (1688) the happy epoch came, James II., Mary Stuart's great grandson, and Charles Stuart's own son and true heir, at once, of her Romish insanity and his despotic profligacy, quarrelled with the bishops, and wanted their fat things to pamper his Jesuits, which fat things the right reverend fathers would not give up. Oh no! that would never do. He might as long as he pleased murder the Presbyterians and the other sects. He was the Lord's anointed, and the sects only did their duty in stretching out their necks to his knife. But when James applied their favourite text, "Let every soul be subject to the higher powers" (to themselves), they joined with the poor Dissenters to turn him out, and brought in the great William of Holland, Cromwell's true successor, as champion of the rights of conscience. So Oliver won the battle after all, and his victory blessed us to this day.

But though the aristocracy spiritual and temporal did us this good turn, it was sore against the grain; and your talk about the aristocracy is one of the blindest things in your address. You say, "It is historically true that down to the time of Charles I. it was not understood that any man was made a peer, without having a merit in him, to constitute him a proper subject for a peerage."

Now I read that James I. sold titles of all kinds; "each rank of nobility had its price affixed to it." True, you may say that Charles I. was then living. Still, will you maintain that Elizabeth knew nothing of favouritism. If James had his infamous Somerset and Buckingham, Elizabeth had her Leicester and Essex. All the abominations of bloody Mary were acquiesced in by the peerage, which in Edward's minority was only restrained by the Commons from becoming tyrants. It was the same peerage that flattered the monster Henry VIII. in all his enormities, that complimented his Vicar General Essex, as fit to be vicar-general of the universe, and in a few days turned and joined the tyrant in murdering him. In fact, it is clear these nobles had no religion worth the name. Like the Vicar of Bray, they veered

about from Pope Leo to Pope Henry, from Pope Cranmer to Pope Mary, and from Pope Mary to Pope Elizabeth, as if God and Christ were but names to serve their own selfish ends. Brave John Knox takes both Burghley and his proud mistress to task for their base compliances under bloody Mary.

To bring the discussion about aristocracy to a point, I will test it by the way in which the "hereditary principle," as you call it, treated our heroes, Knox and Cromwell. The former was no bigot either to aristocracy or democracy. You will allow he never forgot his Bible; and that he read (Ps. lxxii. 9), "Surely men of low degree are vanity, and men of high degree are a lie"; and while denouncing continually the perfidy of princes, he does not spare the "rascal multitude."

It will be the everlasting honour of Knox that he set himself impartially to destroy princely perfidy and multitudinous rapacity. How? 1. By insisting that "everis several Churchs have a Scholmister appointed, such a one as is able, at least, to teach Grammar and the Latine tong, if the Town be of any reputation." 2. That in everis notable Town there be erected a Colledge, in which the Artis, at least Logick and Rethorick, togidder with the Tongues, be read be sufficient masters. 3. The great Schollis callit Universites shall be repleanisibz with those that be apt to learnyng; for this must be carefullie provided, that no faider, of what estate or condition soever he be, use his children at his fanteisie, especiafie in their youth-heads; but all must be compellit to bring up their children in learnyng and virtues."

This magnificent plan Knox proposed to carry out, by taking the sumptuous possessions of the nation that had been engrossed by priestly hypocrisy and rapacity. The success of the scheme depended entirely on the Lords of the Congregation—the Protestant aristocracy. Well, how did the aristocracy act? They allowed that Knox's plan was "a devoute imagination," but in carrying it out they took the lion's share of the public funds to themselves; and the glorious scheme was never half nor quarter carried out. Princely perfidy and rapacity prevailed, and the "rascal multitude" has not yet been rooted out of Scotland.

Now the question, my Lord, for your consideration is this, how to reconcile your admiration of John Knox, with your expressed admiration of aristocracy and the "hereditary principle."

The same game substantially has been played by the English aristocracy. The immense funds devoted to national education have been engrossed by the two Universities and the great schools, which have become mere preserves for the children of the aristocracy. The Church, too, the richest in the world, is the most magnificient of all the estates of the landholders. As the inevitable result of their base avarice, hundreds of thousands of poor children are growing up in squalid ignorance to fill our prisons and keep up the ranks of the infernal army of crime. John Bright tells us there are 60 per cent. of untaught children in Birmingham alone.

And how did this aristocracy act toward Cromwell? Did it recognise his peerless superiority? When the traitor King withdrew to York preparing to slaughter those whom he could not cheat and enslave, how did your aristocracy act? Hume, here at least, tells the truth. "From all quarters of England, the prime nobility and gentry, either personally, or by messages and letters, expressed their duties towards him; and exhorted him to save himself and them from that ignominious slavery with which they were threatened." Had they succeeded in their blind selfish course, your finest Englishmen would have died a dog's death, if he had not before been killed in the field. My mind is too narrow at once to admire Cromwell and those who were banished for his destruction.

Nor, I confess, does what I have seen and suffered of our present aristocracy, afford any ground for believing them any wiser or better than their forefathers. So far your "hereditary principle" holds good. When the Reform of '32 was carried, it was carried in spite of the House of Lords. Their selfishness and stupidity shook the nation to its centre; and Nottingham Castle and Bristol had to blaze, the Upper House had to be threatened with a creation of eighty new peers, and the public purse with a stoppage of supplies, before the Iron Duke and his foolish followers gave way.

Again, when the workman wanted an untaxed loaf, who insisted on keeping a large slice for their hunters and their hounds? It was your aristocracy. During a seven years' war they contrived to baffle those who fed them, and when they lost the battle at last, they found they had been fighting in the dark all the while, and that the Reform was more profitable to them than to the poor man whom they had so long threatened with starvation. But did they learn wisdom? No, for when the French Free-trading Bill came up, true to their old dog-in-the-manger policy, they opposed it. They opposed the Paper Bill to keep the poor man from the luxury, the necessity of a cheap paper. And now the creatures are at their dirty work again. The 7l. franchise threatens us with the same bad blood that cursed us in '32. And this is the time you select for eulogiums on Knox and Cromwell and the British aristocracy.

I am no enemy to a wise, well-ordered aristocracy, any more than I am a friend to a blind, brutal rabble, with ballots in their hands. The Irish vote was the curse of the United States for more than thirty years while I lived in them. That vote, really cast by the priest, was the sure ally of the slaveholding aristocracy, and nothing less than the might and light of a true conservative democracy, trained in schools, and hardened by toil, could have at once kept the rabble down, and prostrated the traffickers in the souls and bodies of men. The undisguised sympathy of the British aristocracy with these unprincipled gamblers, was as impolitic as it was mean and cruel. Still, it was not unnatural that one aristocracy should have a strong leaning toward another. For you, my Lord Rector, in your blind partisanship with the lords of the lash and the slave-pen, it is impossible for me to conceive the smallest apology. It seems to betray an innate love of tyranny and brutality, that makes your talk about Knox and Cromwell as ridiculous as it is detestable.

But if the American war was a touchstone to reveal the baseness of much of the metal rusting in high places, let us be thankful that it also proved the pure gold that shines in the throne of Britain, and enables, more than coronets would do, the unenfranchised masses of England. The weavers of Lancashire, amid the horrors of threatening famine and the seductions of

their superiors, were true to the cause of humanity, and their children's hopes. These true noblemen are now knocking at the gates of St. Stephen's, and in spite of you, my Lord Rector, and "the fashionable young officers on guard at St. James's Palace," your new-fangled hosts, these true noblemen, I say, led by Earl Russell, and Gladstone and Bright, will, I doubt not, find their way within the walls of the Constitution, to establish the throne of our beloved Queen, to make the House of Commons far more worthy of its name, and to save the House of Peers from those blind excesses by which alone it is endangered.

I am, Sir, yours truly,
JAMES LILLIE, M.D.

THE SUFFERING NEGROES OF JAMAICA.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR.—The most recent and reliable information from Jamaica leaves no doubt in the minds of the well-wishers to the colony that, as far as regards the negro and coloured population, a state of hopelessness and distress prevails. This is not to be wondered at, when the sad and suffering condition of these poor people is borne in mind. From the report of her Majesty's Commissioners it appears that at least one thousand houses belonging to the negroes have been wantonly destroyed. According to the evidence of Mr. Parry, the Government surveyor, the property thus sacrificed is worth not less than 4,000L. This estimate, however, does not include the mills and minor buildings. Nor does it include the furniture and clothing consumed or otherwise destroyed. The distress consequent upon this reckless destruction of property it is painful to contemplate. It is estimated that not less than 5,000 persons, principally women and children, are at the present time homeless. They are dwelling in the woods or in temporary sheds, in vast numbers of instances deprived by the hand of violence and cruelty of their natural protectors. The colonial government is prostrate, and has probably not ability to aid these forlorn and suffering people. Our duty at the present time seems to be in the first instance to provide shelter for these poor outcasts, and afterwards to take measures for their social, educational, and moral improvement. The British and Foreign Freedmen's Aid Society is prepared to undertake this important work. Already it has opened up a correspondence with Jamaica, and a number of clergymen, ministers, and gentlemen of the first respectability are prepared to co-operate with the London society. A gentleman writing to us from Jamaica on the 23rd of May, says—

"Since the receipt of your letter dated the 8th instant, I have written to Mr. — intimating my willingness to co-operate in any measures for the carrying out of the wishes of the British and Foreign Freedmen's Aid Society. My idea of working the thing is, to form a central committee in Kingston, with branch committees at Morant Bay, Blue Mountain Valley, at Bath, and at Manchester. I have discovered many real cases of loss and unrighteous suffering." Speaking of the district from whence the letter was written, the writer says—"To give a general view of things here, I may tell you that there are some 200 houses in this district burned. 100 may be put down as destroyed by the recklessness of soldiers and pseudo-volunteers under Mr. —, their brave lieutenant." The writer then speaks of the hardships, loss, and impoverishment of the people, and says: "General and great is the distress brought on by our recent troubles." He concludes by presenting the following suggestions:—"That aid be given—

"For the immediate relief of hunger, nakedness, and destitution.

"2. Peccuniary or material help to those who are desirous of rebuilding their homes.

"3. Aid in building or repairing mills, schoolrooms, and places of worship, &c.

"4. A fund for the formation of primary schools in villages remote from the central schools."

The writer further says, "The 'Friends' gave me 50L, and I got 20L from —. 70L I have been enabled to distribute already, but to feed, to clothe, to aid in providing a temporary hut, what was that among so many? My humble prayer is that great as have been our troubles, greater may be the good stimulated by the Supreme Wisdom and Power."

It would be easy to present touching cases of distress, but this cannot be needed. The report of her Majesty's Commissioners—

"That the punishments inflicted were excessive—

"1. That the punishment of death was unnecessarily frequent,

"2. That the floggings were reckless, and at Bath positively barbarous,

"3. That the burning of a thousand houses was wanton and cruel,"

together with the minutes of evidence, are sufficiently thrilling to afford a sufficient justification for my appealing with confidence to the sympathy and support of the generous British public. I shall be glad to receive the donations of those who are willing to come to the aid of these suffering and perishing people, or donations may be paid into Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, Tritton, and Co., bankers, 54, Lombard-street, to the account of the British and Foreign Freedmen's Aid Society, or sent to the secretary, 102, Fleet-street, E.C.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

ALFRED S. CHURCHILL,
President of the British and Foreign
Freedmen's Aid Society.

16, Rutland-gate, S.W.

July 3, 1866.

ROYAL BANQUET AT THE MANSION- HOUSE.

The King and Queen of the Belgians dined with the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress, at the Mansion-house, on Friday. The Prince and Princess of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh were also present, and the other guests, including many persons of distinction, were about 150 in number. After dinner, "The Health of the Queen" was given and received with loyal honours. The Lord Mayor next, in a highly eulogistic speech, proposed "The King and Queen of the Belgians."

The King of the Belgians, on rising to acknowledge the toast, was received with great cheering. He said—

I thank you in my own name and in the name of the

Queen for the honour you have done us in drinking our healths. I have been greatly touched by the speech of the Lord Mayor and in the kind manner in which you have received it. England and Belgium are two sister countries. (Cheers.) We follow your steps in the impulse given by England in industry and in commerce, and are, like you, deeply attached to our free institutions. (Loud cheers.) Thanks to the wise and liberal commercial policy of the late King, my father, I am happy to say that the trade between England and Belgium has considerably increased, and I hope that the ties which thus unite the two countries will continue to bind us together more and more. (Cheers.) I thank the Lord Mayor from the bottom of my heart for the manner in which he has spoken of Belgium; for the good feelings he has expressed towards my dear native country, and for all he has said of my beloved father, who so long enjoyed the freedom of this city, and was so proud of that great honour. (Cheers.) I thank him also for the kind expressions he has used towards myself, which I cannot but feel I have done nothing to deserve. (Cheers.) And now let me conclude with my best wishes for the continuance of the wealth and extraordinary prosperity of this city, the great capital of the commercial world. (Loud and continued cheering.)

The LORD MAYOR then gave, "The Prince and Princess of Wales."

The Prince of WALES said:—

I feel deeply the honour we receive in being present here on this occasion. I can assure you, my Lord Mayor, we shall always be happy to come here under any ordinary circumstances, and feel grateful to be invited to partake of the hospitality of the Lord Mayor and the City of London. (Cheers.) But I feel doubly happy to be present on this occasion to support you, my Lord Mayor, when you have invited to the Mansion House the King and Queen of the Belgians. (Loud cheers.) I thank you for the honour you have done me in asking me to be present as a guest; but I come not here as a guest alone, for I cannot forget that I am a freeman of the City. (Cheers.) That honour was conferred upon me three years ago; and for the Princess of Wales I may say she will never forget the reception accorded to her on her first arrival in England. (Loud and continued cheering.)

The patriotic toasts followed. The Duke of EDINBURGH, in responding for the navy, said:—

I can assure you, my Lord Mayor, that as one of your fellow-citizens I shall always be found, if occasion arise, in the front, helping to defend them from the enemy. (Cheers.)

Sir E. CUST responded for the army, and Mr. Alderman ROSE for the volunteers. In giving next, "Her Majesty's Ministers," coupled with the name of Mr. Disraeli, the LORD MAYOR adverted to the old English habit to "welcome the coming, speed the parting guest." (A laugh.) He hoped the new Chancellor of the Exchequer would be as successful as his predecessor. (Cheers.)

Mr. DISRAELI, who was loudly cheered, returned thanks, and continued:—

As I have only been a Minister for a very few hours—(cheers and a laugh)—I am sure you will not expect on this occasion any "exposition of the general policy of the Government." (Cheers.) Indeed, if this dinner had taken place yesterday, the duty which I am now discharging would have fallen in all probability on my predecessor; and I am sure the right hon. gentleman, whom, notwithstanding our long and fierce encounters, I will presume to call my right hon. friend—(cheers)—would have done much greater justice to a theme which is always interesting to the subjects of her Majesty. (Cheers.) Under any circumstances, I could not, my Lord Mayor, presume, on an occasion like the present, to refer to any party subject or any political considerations; but I hope I may be permitted to say, on the part of her Majesty's present advisers, that they are animated by a sincere desire to do their duty to their Sovereign and their country—(cheers)—and I hope that by a policy prudent and at the same time firm, temperate in its general tone, and yet decided when necessary to take action, it may preserve to this country prosperity and peace. (Cheers.) My Lord Mayor, there is no country more interested in these blessings than one that is situated near us, and the amiable and accomplished Sovereigns of which have honoured you by their presence this evening. (Cheers.) I trust that these blessings will fall upon that country, for I am sure that every Englishman is interested in the welfare of Belgium. (Loud cheers.)

The LORD MAYOR next proposed "The House of Lords," which was acknowledged by the Earl of SHREWSBURY. "The Health of the Lord Mayor" having been proposed by the King of the BELGIANS and duly acknowledged, his LORDSHIP next gave "The House of Commons," passing a warm eulogium on Mr. Gladstone, with whose name the toast was coupled.

Mr. GLADSTONE—

I may venture to assure this company that those who belong to the House of Commons are a body eminently loyal to the chamber in which they sit, and there is no task more grateful to any member of Parliament, in whatever quarter of the House he may be found, than to be called upon to express his acknowledgments, as one of its members, for those tributes which it receives abundantly in every assembly of our countrymen. Perhaps if I were to attempt to pronounce a glowing eulogy on the present House, I might be prompted to efface from my recollection, or at least to throw into the shade an incident which occurred about three weeks ago—(a laugh)—but it is not necessary for us to regard this or that particular occurrence. The character of the House is too closely associated with the character of the country; its history forms too large a part of the history of the country to make it necessary that it should be the subject of any elaborate efforts to secure for its name the welcome which it is always sure to receive from any assembly of Englishmen. (Cheers.) I must thank the right hon. and distinguished gentleman (Mr. Disraeli) near me—(cheers)—the leader of that House, for the kindly terms in which he was pleased to refer to me—(cheers)—and I assure him, with an unfeigned satisfaction, that I reciprocate—(cheers)—I heartily reciprocate—the sentiments which he has been pleased to express towards me. (Cheers.) I believe that our

countrymen out of doors do us but justice when they entertain a conviction, warranted by the facts of the case, that amid those conflicts into which so many of us enter, and in which we engage from night to night, the ardour and the eagerness with which we fight what we think respectively the battles of the public interest are not to be taken as indicating anything like personal animosity towards each other. (Loud cheers.) The House of Commons has this special claim, at all events, upon public approval, that during the present year we have been more than usually lively in our discussions, and have attracted a very considerable share of the public attention. (A laugh.) If the House upon any occasion goes astray, or if the House of Commons upon any occasion rises to the full height of its duty, its praise and its honour must always be this—that it is a mirror of the people whom it represents; and this day, my Lord Mayor, when you entertain a Sovereign in whom we gladly recognise the distinguished and worthy representative of a sister country—(cheers)—it is with satisfaction we remember that if England has sometimes by particular passages of her history helped to mislead the nations of the earth, yet at all events, as the model of representative institutions, she may hope to have done them some service. (Cheers.) The right hon. gentleman concluded with a eulogistic reference to Belgium.

Parliamentary Proceedings.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

On Thursday, after the disposal of some private business, and a few remarks from Lord BROUHAM in depreciation of a prolongation of the war in Germany, Lord RUSSELL, acting upon a request from Lord Derby, moved the postponement of all public business until Monday. The motion was agreed to, and their Lordships adjourned.

MINISTERIAL STATEMENT.

On Monday, Lord CHELMFORD, the new Lord Chancellor, took his seat upon the woolsack at five o'clock, at which time there was a large assemblage of peers. The benches on the Government side of the House were occupied by the supporters of the Earl of Derby, who took his seat on the Treasury Bench. The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh occupied seats on the cross benches. In front of the Throne, at the bar, and in the galleries specially set apart for their accommodation, were a large number of members of the House of Commons, while the side galleries were filled by ladies, conspicuous among whom was her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales.

Lord DERBY then made a statement on behalf of the new Government. After expressing his personal desire that the onerous task of forming a new Ministry had been spared him, he declared that a sense of public duty, and a regard for the great party with which he had acted for many years, left him no alternative but to attempt to carry out the mission with which the Queen had entrusted him. After pointing out the forbearing conduct of the Conservative party during the lifetime of Lord Palmerston, as proceeding from the sense of the public service which a great constitutional party could render to a wise and prudent Minister, he observed that the death of that eminent statesman had greatly changed the state of affairs. A new Parliament had been elected, and, contrary to the opinion which had been expressed by Lord Palmerston, Reform Bill was introduced in its first session—a bill hastily and crudely prepared upon the faith that the nominal Liberal majority would insure its success. The discussions which followed had shown that, notwithstanding the large Ministerial majority, there were many of the ordinary supporters of the late Government who were not prepared to adopt the measure in the shape in which it had been presented to Parliament. The late Government had, as he thought unnecessarily, made the adoption of the bill in its integrity a question of confidence, and, having been defeated upon one point, they had resigned their offices. Her Majesty having requested him to form a Government, he had at first endeavoured to do so upon an enlarged basis by including among the members of the party with which he acted other gentlemen, who, although not members of the party, still might, without sacrifice of principle, be enabled to join it. He had therefore applied to the Duke of Somerset and Lord Clarendon, and to the late Lord Lansdowne, to assist him in the formation, not of a coalition Government, but of a Government upon an enlarged basis, but his invitations had not been accepted. He therefore had been compelled to attempt the formation of a Government from among the members of the Conservative party, not being able to perceive any leader of the Liberal party who would be more able to carry out the Queen's desire; but he had not omitted to invite the assistance of some of those members of the Liberal party who had been instrumental in defeating the late Government. Those gentlemen, however, had decided not to take office with him, although they had promised his Ministry an impartial and independent support. After a brief allusion to the difficulties of distributing a limited number of offices among a large number of expectants, and the difficulty of assigning the desired office to each individual, which he quoted as excuses for the necessary suspension of public business, Lord Derby gave a general statement of the views of his Government. In foreign affairs he held it to be the duty of this country to maintain amicable relations with all foreign countries, to avoid entanglement with foreign disputes, and to abstain from all vexatious and irritating interference or advice. With respect to the

unhappy war in Central Europe, the Government would maintain a perfect neutrality, but would be prepared, in conjunction with other Powers, whenever a favourable opportunity presented itself, to offer its good offices for the restoration of peace. Commending the action of the United States Government in relation to the Fenian inroad into Canada, Lord Derby paid a tribute to the loyalty and devotion displayed by the Canadian Volunteers, adding an expression of his desire that a confederation of all our North American colonies might soon be accomplished. Referring to the question of Parliamentary Reform, he said he had never been hostile to the principle of such Reform, but he must hold himself and his colleagues free and unpledged upon that question. He had assisted in carrying the Reform Act of 1832, and in 1858, although he could not admit any pressing urgency, he had been a party to a measure which was intended to remedy existing anomalies, and to extend the franchise to classes which were qualified to exercise it. He feared, however, that those who were more clamorous for Reform were those who now desired to effect still greater changes in our constitutional system, and any moderate measure would, therefore, not satisfy the demands that were made. Upon that point, he repeated, he must reserve a freedom of action, but there were several subjects to which the attention of the Government would be immediately devoted, including a reform of the bankruptcy laws and an amendment of the administration of the Poor Laws. With regard to Ireland, an honest, impartial policy would be adopted, and, as soon as circumstances should safely allow of such a course, all exceptional laws in that island should cease. In an eloquent peroration, Lord Derby expressed his hope that he, or failing himself, some other Minister, might lead the country on the path of safe and steady progress, preserving the just balance of our institutions, which had for centuries been our glory and the source of our happiness and prosperity.

Lord RUSSELL, after complimenting Lord Derby on the temperate tone of his statement, proceeded to vindicate the course he had pursued upon the question of Parliamentary Reform, justifying the introduction of the measure of the present session by the general demand that was made throughout the country for some such extension of the franchise. Having been defeated upon an important point, the late Government felt it to be their duty to resign, and he was glad to find that they were to be succeeded, not by a Government on a "broad basis," which he could not distinguish from a coalition Government, but by one composed of members of the great party who had mainly contributed to the present change of affairs. A Government so formed was entitled to fair consideration, to time for maturing their measures, and ought not to be called upon before next session to declare any particular course of action. After doing justice to the exertions of his late colleagues in office, specially to Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Cardwell, and Lord Clarendon, whose services in their respective departments had, he submitted, been of great public advantage, Lord Russell concluded by a slight reference to the present condition of political affairs on the Continent, and expressed a desire that the efforts of England might be joined to those of France and Russia in the interests of peace and the independence of the minor States.

Their Lordships adjourned at ten minutes to seven o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On Thursday, the report of the Helston election committee was brought up, and on the motion of Mr. Lowe (the chairman) it was ordered to be taken into consideration on Thursday week.

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, in reply to Mr. Watkin, stated that though he had held no communication with the Bank of England, he believed that the Directors, in retaining the rate of interest at 10 per cent., had acted entirely on banking considerations, and had not been governed by any considerations arising out of the letter of the Government.

Mr. LAYARD, in answer to Mr. B. Cochrane, stated that telegrams had been received at the Foreign Office confirming the news of the Austrian defeat, and the offer of Austria to cede Venetia to France.

In answer to a question from Mr. Lowe, Mr. C. FORTESCUE explained that some three weeks ago the Queen had signed a supplemental charter to the Queen's University in Ireland, giving the Senate power to confer degrees on all who passed an examination, without reference to the place of their education. The Government had also a bill in preparation putting the new graduates on the same footing as the old graduates as regarding the privileges of Convocation, increasing the number of senators, and for other minor purposes. This course, he contended, was no violation of the pledge given at an earlier period of the session.

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER gave one or two notices of a formal character, and, in moving that the House at its rising adjourn till next day, said:

Along with that motion I wish to join a single expression which is really only the acknowledgment of a debt as respects the relations between the Government and a portion of the House of Commons; while on the other hand, I am quite certain that any gentleman who sits opposite, or who, sitting on this side of the House, has taken a different course, will not construe it as invidious or as implying that any one has acted in a manner inconsistent with his honour, and against his conscience and his sense of public duty. Having regard to the length and tenacity of the struggle in which we were engaged upon the measure which ultimately ended in the resignation of the Government, I hope I may without

offence tender in my own name and that of my colleagues the expression of our gratitude to those who, with so much zeal and with so much perseverance, supported us in the course of the struggle. (Hear, hear.) I say that I tender these thanks in the name of my colleagues, but very specially in my own name, because I am sensible that there may be many disadvantages under which they have had to act in consequence of any part or influence which I may have had in the matter. (Cheers.)

Various orders of the day were forwarded a stage, and the House adjourned at eight minutes past five o'clock.

On Friday the House met at five o'clock. The transfer of Government being now complete, parties have changed sides in the House—the Liberals quitting the seats they have occupied for the last seven years to take up their places on the left of the Speaker, while the Conservatives occupied the Ministerial benches. All the ex-Ministers were present, filling the front Opposition bench, and Mr. Gladstone was loudly cheered as he took up his novel position as a leader of the Opposition.

Mr. J. S. MILL presented a petition from Mrs. Gordon, widow of George William Gordon, who was recently executed in Jamaica, praying for justice generally, and specially that the memory of her late husband, who had illegally suffered the death of a traitor and a felon, might be vindicated, and his sentence and execution be declared to have been illegal.

Several notices were given of questions to be put to the new Secretary of War relating to the supply of the army with breech-loaders, and Mr. CHILDERS obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the laws relating to the Inland Revenue.

New writs were moved for in the stead of the following, who have vacated their seats in consequence of taking office:—Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Walpole, Lord Stanney, General Peel, Viscount Cranborne, Sir J. Pakington, Sir Stafford Northcote, Mr. G. Hardy, Lord Burleigh, Viscount Royston, Lord C. Hamilton, Mr. H. T. Campbell, Lord J. Manners, Mr. Noel, Sir J. Hay, Sir Hugh Cairns, Mr. Bovill, Lord Naas, and Admiral Seymour.

The House adjourned at twenty-five minutes to six o'clock.

On Monday, the House sat for three hours discussing at some length the Finchley-road Estate Bill, which, on the ground that it threatened the integrity of Hampstead Heath, was rejected by 72 to 65; and the Thames Navigation Bill, several clauses of which were passed in committee in spite of strenuous opposition.

New writs were ordered to be issued for the election of a member for North Essex, in the room of Mr. Du Cane, a Lord of the Admiralty; and for Shoreham, in the room of Mr. Stephen Cave, Vice-President of the Board of Trade.

Mr. HUNT, in moving that the House should adjourn till that day week, announced that the Government intended to go on with the Industrial Schools Bill, Public Health Bill, and Artisans' Dwellings Bill.

THE NEW ELECTIONS.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.—The following is Mr. Disraeli's address to the electors of Buckinghamshire:—

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF BUCKINGHAM.

Gentlemen.—Her Majesty's Ministers having, as they allege, lost the confidence of the House of Commons, have resigned their offices to the Queen; and Lord Derby, by her Majesty's command, has formed a new Administration.

Her Majesty having been graciously pleased, this day, to entrust to me the seals of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, my seat in the House of Commons is vacant; and I now solicit the honour of your electing me for the eighth time your representative in Parliament.

Although the state of affairs both at home and abroad is not free from anxiety, I have every expectation that with prudence and firmness on the part of her Majesty's advisers, this country, under Divine favour, may continue to enjoy prosperity and peace.

I have the honour to remain, gentlemen,
Your obliged and faithful servant,

B. DISRAELI.

Grosvenor-gate, July 6.

KING'S LYNN.—Lord Stanley, in his address soliciting re-election, reserves the explanation of his views.

STAMFORD.—In his address, Lord Cranborne reiterates his objection to the late Reform Bill for this reason among others, "that it tended to give to the great towns an unfair advantage in the representation over the country districts and the smaller towns." Sir John Hay, who goes to the Admiralty, has also issued a short address.

GUILDFORD.—The nomination takes place to-day. Mr. Bovill will be opposed in the Liberal interest by Mr. Long, a magistrate of the county, and a gentleman of great local influence. A very close contest is expected.

COCKERMOUTH.—Lord Naas was to have been opposed by Mr. Wilfrid Lawson, late member for Carlisle. At a Liberal meeting on Saturday a resolution was passed expressing indignation at the unfair manner in which the question of Reform had been treated by the Tory party. Another resolution expressed the opinion of the meeting that Mr. Lawson is a fit and proper person to represent Cockermouth; and a third pledged the meeting to use every legitimate means to obtain the return of that gentleman. Canvassing is proceeding very vigorously on both sides, and the combat will be a very close one. Mr. Wilfrid Lawson

has issued an address to the electors and non-electors, in which he says:—

It seems right that you should have an opportunity of either endorsing with your approval or of visiting with your censure the conduct which is now being pursued by Lord Derby and his allies. That noble lord, foiled in his attempt to form an Administration of a neutral complexion, whose only bond of union would have been a determination to resist the just demands of the people for freedom, appears to have fallen back on a Tory Government pure and simple. We know, therefore, with whom we have to deal. They are the men who have succeeded, by using every artifice of obstruction, in defeating a just, moderate, and most conciliatory measure of Parliamentary Reform. By again returning Lord Naas to Parliament you will express your approval of this line of political conduct. By rejecting him you will give a signal proof of your confidence in the wise, upright, and statesmanlike policy which was pursued by the Russell-Gladstone Administration."

Mr. Lawson has since announced his retirement.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

The following is a list of the new Ministry:—

CABINET.

First Lord of the Treasury	Lord Derby.
Chancellor of the Exchequer	Mr. Disraeli.
Home Secretary	Mr. Walpole.
Secretary for Foreign Affairs	Lord Stanley.
Secretary for the Colonies	Lord Carnarvon.
Secretary for War	General Peel.
Secretary for India	Lord Cranborne.
First Lord of the Admiralty	Sir J. Pakington.
Lord Chancellor	Lord Chelmsford.
President of the Council	Duke of Buckingham.
Lord Privy Seal	Lord Malmesbury.
Chancellor of the Duchy	Earl of Devon.
Chief Commissioner of Works	Lord J. Manners.
President of Poor Law Board	Mr. Gathorne Hardy.
President of Board of Trade	Sir S. Northcote.

Postmaster-General ... Duke of Montrose.

JUNIOR LORDS OF THE TREASURY.

Hon. G. Noel

JOINT SECRETARIES TO THE TREASURY.

Colonel Taylor. | Mr. G. W. Hunt.

UNDER-SECRETARIES.

Home Department	Lord Belmore.
Foreign Affairs	Mr. E. Egerton.
Colonies	Mr. Adderley.
War	Lord Longford.
India	Sir J. Ferguson.

JUNIOR LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY.	
Mr. Du Cane	Admiral Dafores.
Sir J. Hay	Admiral G. H. Seymour.
Secretary to the Admiralty	Admiral Milne.
Lord Henry Lennox.	

Attorney-General	Sir H. Cairns.
Solicitor-General	Mr. Bovill.
Vice-President of the Board of Trade	Mr. S. Cave.
Judge-Advocate-General	Mr. Mowbray.
Secretary to the Poor Law Board	Mr. R. Earle.
Vice-President of the Council	Mr. Corry.

IRELAND.

Lord-Lieutenant	Marquis of Abercorn.
Chief Secretary	Lord Naas.
Lord Chancellor	Mr. Brewster.
Attorney-General	Mr. George.
Solicitor-General	

SCOTLAND.

Lord-Advocate	Mr. Patton.
Solicitor-General	Mr. S. Gordon.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

Lord Chamberlain	Earl of Bradford.
Lord High Steward	Duke of Marlborough.
Vice-Chamberlain	Lord Claud Hamilton.
Controller	Lord Royston.
Treasurer	Lord Burghley.
Master of the Horse	Duke of Beaufort.
Master of the Buckhounds	Lord Colville.

It is stated that Sir Robert Peel was offered and declined the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster.

Lord Chief Baron Pollock has resigned, and will be succeeded by Sir Fitzroy Kelly.

MR. GLADSTONE AND LORD PALMERSTON.

The following remarks on Mr. Gladstone's position and temper as contrasted with those of Lord Palmerston are taken from a masterly and opportune article on the Reform Bill in the current number of the *British Quarterly Review*:

Mr. Gladstone has, we believe, not yet reached his culmination. He is only on the threshold of his greatness. It has been well said by a foreign writer, that England knows her great men, and knows how to use them; and he who does not see the growing popularity of Mr. Gladstone throughout the country, and that the country is determined to make use of his genius and train him to great ends,—he who does not see that outside the House of Commons other statesmen's lights are but candles to Mr. Gladstone's sun,—is blind to the signs of the time. Mr. Gladstone has only been serving that apprenticeship in power at fifty years of age, which Lord Palmerston served at seventy. At seventy, the coolest and most consummate Parliamentary veteran of his day suddenly came into power, and the effect upon him even at that age was to turn his head. Lord Palmerston, during his first Premiership, so far from being the *beau-ideal* of popularity, speedily became the most unpopular man in the House. It was a favourite expression among the Tories at the time, that members

used to walk home "gnashing their teeth" over his insolence. He was, they said, overbearing, he was haughty, he was insolent, he was dictatorial, and, as if to add a dash of venom to the cup of Parliamentary resentment, the hectoring levity of his attitude was called by his sedate critics, the "political ribaldry," of an "unprincipled septuagenarian," and "the snobbishness of an Irish viscount." We remember these expressions well. But let us ask, is that the Lord Palmerston whose loss was mourned lately, so much by the country, and even more by the House of Commons? After a short interval, when Lord Palmerston returned to power a second time, his enemies thought he would inevitably founder upon the same rock. But Lord Palmerston was great in nothing so much as in learning a lesson. In a short time the Premier, whose Parliamentary insolence had been the byword of every politician, became the most popular Minister within the memory of the House. If Lord Palmerston at seventy was able to operate such a miracle, has Mr. Gladstone so much less versatility, so much less aptitude, that he has less chance of learning the same lesson at fifty, in the prime of his powers and the perfection of his intellect? Mr. Gladstone now, like Lord Palmerston then, is the central political figure in the country. He may for a short time be eclipsed. He is too tall to be overshadowed. He will return to power soon, and he will, we venture to predict, show, what he has been showing at every turn of his career during the last ten years, that no lesson is thrown away upon him. We never heard any one maintain that Mr. Gladstone's temper was anything but the ardour of a great and over-anxious statesman, impatient of that which seems to him frivolous opposition.

THE JAMAICA COMMITTEE.

A special meeting of the Jamaica Committee, called chiefly with reference to the letter of Mr. Charles Buxton, M.P., resigning the chairmanship of the committee, was held on Monday at Bradley's Hotel, Bridge-street, Mr. P. A. Taylor, M.P., in the chair. Amongst those present were—Sir T. Fowell Buxton, M.P., Mr. John Bright, M.P., Mr. John Stuart Mill, M.P., Mr. Charles Buxton, M.P., Mr. Edmond Beales, Mr. J. Burke, solicitor, of Kingston, Jamaica; Mr. L. A. Chamerovzow, Mr. J. Gorrie, Mr. W. Shaeen, Professor Goldwin Smith, &c.

The CHAIRMAN gave the meeting a short *résumé* of what the executive committee had done, and explained the position they now held, and, referring to the more immediate question which had brought them together, said it was alleged that if Mr. Eyre were prosecuted it would raise him to the character of a hero, but he disagreed altogether with that opinion. Mr. Taylor explained the views under which the resolution having reference to the proposed criminal prosecution of Mr. Eyre was passed at a former meeting of the committee, and said by that resolution it was determined, in case Mrs. Gordon should take proceedings, to render her such assistance as was in the power of the committee. Upon that arose the incident out of which the present meeting principally took place. Mr. Buxton, the chairman of the committee, took an altogether different view from the majority, and he called on the public, in a letter published in various newspapers, to judge between his opinions and those of the majority of the committee. With regard to the course taken by Mr. Buxton, he (Mr. Taylor) thought he was under a slight error in stating that the Jamaica Committee had decided by a majority "that Mr. Eyre should be prosecuted for the murder of Mr. Gordon either through the Government or by Mrs. Gordon." Now, the fact was the resolution went no further than this—that the committee thought the Government ought to institute a prosecution, and that they would press upon them to do so, and that in the event of the Government not doing so they would give Mrs. Gordon every assistance if she prosecuted. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Taylor entered into further explanations, and concluded by saying the question to be decided was—On what principle were they prepared for the future to act? (Hear, hear.)

Mr. C. BUXTON, M.P., said that what occurred was this:—There were two meetings held to discuss the question of prosecuting Mr. Eyre, and at the last meeting it was decided to prosecute by a division of 11 to 3.

Mr. BRIGHT: There was no division.

Mr. BUXTON: Yes, there was.

The CHAIRMAN: The matter was agreed to.

Mr. BUXTON proceeded to defend and explain the course he had pursued, and was followed by Mr. BRIGHT, who strongly disapproved of the publication of Mr. Buxton's letter. Eventually,

Mr. LUDLOW moved, "That this committee approves and confirms the resolution passed by the executive committee on the 26th of June."

Professor GOLDWIN SMITH seconded the resolution.

Sir T. FOWELL BUXTON defended the course pursued by Mr. Charles Buxton, but, after further discussion, the resolution was carried, there being but one dissentient.

On the motion of Mr. BEALES, Mr. John Stuart Mill, M.P., was unanimously elected chairman of the committee. The meeting shortly afterwards adjourned.

THE HOME FOR LITTLE BOYS.

On Saturday afternoon the Princess of Wales laid the foundation stone of the "Home for Little Boys," which is about to be erected near Farningham. The object of this institution is "To feed, cloth, educate, and train to industrial work homeless and destitute little boys, and those in danger of falling into crime, whether orphans or not, who are disqualified by poverty and other circumstances for admission to

existing asylums and institutions." It was established in April, 1864, and has during the last two years occupied premises at Tottenham. These premises have been found quite inadequate to meet the wants of the institution, and a site of nearly twenty acres of land was secured at Horton Kirby, about a mile from the Farningham-road station of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway. It is intended to extend the operations of the charity so as ultimately to afford a home for 300 boys. The plan proposed to be carried out in the first instance embraces school buildings, a superintendent's residence, with workshop and stores, and four dwelling-houses, each of which will accommodate thirty boys. These buildings will cost about 7,000.

The Prince and Princess were received in a pavilion which accommodated some 1,500 ladies and gentlemen. In the centre a dais had been erected, over which was suspended the stone which was about to be laid. Their royal highnesses were received by Mr. R. C. Hanbury, M.P., and the committee of the institution, and conducted to their seats on the dais, the whole company standing, and the band of the Royal Artillery playing the "Danish Hymn." The boys of the institution, assisted by a choir under the direction of Mr. J. Proudman, having sung a hymn, Mr. A. O. Charles, the honorary secretary, read to her royal highness an address explanatory of the objects of the charity, to which the Princess of Wales made the following reply:—"Mr. Hanbury and gentlemen, I return you my best thanks for the kind sentiments which you have expressed towards myself and the Prince of Wales. It is a great pleasure to me to take the part which I do upon this interesting occasion, and to further the efforts you are making to extend an institution, the aim of which is to rescue from misery and crime those children who, from their unhappy circumstances, would naturally be beyond the reach of all influence for good. Sympathising cordially with the object of this charity, and approving of the method employed to give effect to it, I have only to express my earnest wish for its prosperity."

The plans were then exhibited and explained, and a handsome silver trowel having been presented to her by Mr. W. H. Willans, the treasurer, her royal highness, at the request of Mr. R. C. Hanbury, M.P., president of the institution, laid the stone, spreading the mortar, and handling the mallet and level in the manner and form prescribed by custom for all similar occasions. When she declared the stone to be well and truly laid loud cheers rang through the pavilion, and the band again played the "Danish Hymn." The Archbishop of Canterbury offered up a prayer for the success of the institution and the good work which had been commenced that day, and the children and choir sang another hymn. This was followed by the presentation to the Princess, by ladies and children, of purses, the contents of which they had collected on behalf of the charity. This ceremony occupied nearly twenty minutes, and at its conclusion the table before her royal highness bore quite a formidable mound of crimson and blue portemonnaies, which, upon examination, were found to contain 775.

As soon as the last purse had been presented, the company adjourned to an adjoining tent, where a *déjeuner* had been prepared. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales took the chair, and in the course of the afternoon made an earnest appeal on behalf of the funds of the institution. The health of the Prince and Princess was proposed by Lord Sydney, and was most warmly responded to, but the applause was still more enthusiastic when Mr. Willans announced that their royal highnesses had each presented a donation of 50*l.* to the institution, and had made their "two little boys" life governors of 10*l.* each. The gross amount of subscriptions received during the day reached the handsome sum of 1,628*l.* Shortly before four o'clock their royal highnesses left the pavilion, and returned to town by railway.

WORKING MEN'S CLUB AND INSTITUTE UNION.—A conversazione, in connection with the Working Men's Club and Institute Union, was held in the Cavendish Institute, Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square, on Thursday evening last. Among those present were Mr. Thos. Hughes, M.P., who took the chair, Lord Brougham, Lord Lyttelton, Mr. Layard, M.P., Mr. Solly, &c. The object sought to be promoted by this réunion was to bring under the notice of trades unions the advantages of working men's clubs. Mr. Hughes, Mr. Symon, an engineer, Lord Brougham, Mr. Layard, Mr. Solly, and Lord Lyttelton severally spoke on the subject, and a discussion was conducted wherein the views advanced by the council of the union were generally approved. Mr. Solly announced that it was a purpose of the society to found a central hall that should be open to all members of working men's clubs not only in London, but throughout the country. Here they could meet together for mutual interchange of thought, and here also meetings or arbitrations between masters and men could take place whenever admissible. The Earl of Shaftesbury has just consented to become a vice-president of the Working Men's Club and Institute Union. Through its agency 300 clubs have been established in various parts of the country within a period of little more than three years, and nearly 60,000 working men have availed themselves of the advantages which they are meant to confer.

GREAT NORTHERN HOSPITAL, CALDONIAN-ROAD, ISLINGTON, N.—Number of patients for the week ending July 7, 1,044, of which 252 were new cases.

No Sunday interments are to take place in the Necropolis, at Liverpool, after the present month, except in special cases where medical men certify the necessity of immediate burial.

Court, Official, and Personal News.

The marriage of the Princess Helens with Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein took place on Thursday last, in the small private chapel adjoining St. George's Hall, Windsor Castle. The Queen, the King and Queen of the Belgians, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and a large number of other illustrious persons, were present. The scene is described as exceedingly brilliant. The officiating clergymen were the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishops of London and Winchester. The bride was given away by the Queen. After the ceremony the Royal bride and bridegroom proceeded to Osborne, and will go thence to Paris, where they will for a short time occupy the residence of the English Ambassador.

At a Privy Council at Windsor on Friday, the members of the new Government were duly sworn in.

The Queen and Royal family have left Windsor Castle and travelled to Osborne on Saturday. Yesterday morning the Queen and Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Louise, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice, attended service at Whippingham Church. The Rev. G. Prothero officiated.

A Cabinet Council was held by the new Ministers on Saturday.

The Kirriemuir correspondent of the *Dundee Advertiser* writes:—

Among the many traits of kindness and condescension in her Majesty's character, the following is not unworthy of a place. One day last week, while taking a drive in her carriage, she noticed a man on the road with a pretty large bundle, apparently very much fatigued. With her usual condescension, she entered into conversation with him, by inquiring where he came from, and whether he was going; in answer to which he told her that he had come from Cromarty, and was on his way to Dundee, intending to cross the Tay, as being the nearest road. Her Majesty then remarked that, as he appeared to be much fatigued, and his bundle was apparently heavy, if he would put it in the carriage, perhaps her coachman, who was also Highlander, would take him up. The weary wanderer was thus taken a few miles on his way, and, as was to be expected, was greatly affected by the considerate kindness and condescension shown by her Majesty.

Sir Edward George Earle Lytton Bulwer is to be raised to the peerage with the style and dignity of Baron Lytton of Knebworth.

The King and Queen of the Belgians left England on Saturday, on their return to Belgium.

Mr. Smith Barry, an Irish gentleman of high social position in the county of Cork, has waited on the Prince of Wales, accompanied by Lord Alfred Paget, to apologise to the Prince for the accident, of which he was unwittingly the cause, in Hyde-park on Monday, and to express his deep regret for the occurrence. The explanation was received in the best spirit.

Friday's *Gazette* announces the elevation of Lord Monck to an English peerage, and of Lord Cremorne to an earldom by the title of the Earl of Dartrey.

It is stated that the business of the session is so far advanced that it may be brought to a close sufficiently early to allow of the prorogation taking place on Saturday, the 28th inst., or at the latest in the following week.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.—At a session of council, on Saturday last, Mr. Grote (the treasurer) in the chair, a vote of thanks was passed to the Very Rev. the Dean of Westminster for his interesting and excellent speech at the distribution of prizes for the Faculty of Arts on the 23rd June, and for the ability and courtesy with which he discharged the duties of president on the occasion. J. E. Cairnes, Esq., was appointed Professor of Political Economy. On the recommendation of the Senate, Dr. Hoppus and Mr. Waley, on their retirement respectively from the chairs of Mental Philosophy and Logic, and of Political Economy, and Mr. F. W. Newman and Mr. Potter, late Professors of Latin and Natural Philosophy respectively, were invited to assume the title of Emeritus Professor. Mr. A. Melville Bell was appointed Teacher of Eloquence for the evening classes for next session. On the recommendation of the Faculty of Arts, the Jews' Commemoration Scholarship, 15*l.* per annum, tenable for two years, was awarded to Mr. Arthur Hibble Higgs, as the student of not more than one year's standing, most distinguished for general proficiency and good conduct. Professor Cairnes was appointed with Professor Waley, the Examiners in November next for the Ricardo Scholarship in Political Economy, 20*l.* per annum, tenable for three years. Professor Roby was invited to give the introductory lecture at the opening of the next session of the Faculty of Arts. A plan proposed by Professor Foster for the establishment of a physical laboratory and engineering workshop was approved. The resignation tendered by Mr. Quain of the offices of Special Professor of Clinical Surgery and of Surgeon to the Hospital was accepted with regret by the council, and it was resolved that in future the title of the Special Professors of Clinical Surgery and of Clinical Medicine be the Holme Professorships of Clinical Medicine and of Clinical Surgery respectively.

THE ENGLISH BREECH-LOADER.—We have to get breech-loaders, and, thanks to the foresight of Lord de Grey, we shall get them; and when we do shall have an arm superior even to that possessed by the Prussians. The new Government, no doubt, will press on the conversion of our Enfields, and the manufacture of new rifles on the best breech-loading principle that can be discovered; and in that way the lesson of the Bohemian campaign will not be lost upon us.—*Globe*.

Postscript.

Wednesday, July 11, 1866.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

THE PROPOSED ARMISTICE.

We (the *Times*) have received from an authentic source the following statement as to the conditions attached by the Italian Government to the proposition of the Emperor Napoleon:—“1. If Venetia is ceded to the Emperor Napoleon, the final transfer must be made by Austria unperformed by no conditions with regard to Rome. 2. That the question of the district of Trent should be recognised as one to be discussed.”

FLORENCE, July 10 (Evening).

The Florence journals of this evening announce that the Prussian Government has officially declared to the Italian Cabinet that Italy cannot accept an armistice which, being based on the cession of Venetia, would be tantamount to a separately concluded peace, and would disengage, to the detriment of Prussia, and to the advantage of Austria, the 150,000 men stationed in Venetia.

The same journals assert that Prussia has declined the proposed armistice.

GERMANY.

PARDUBITZ, July 8.

The Prussian vanguard, under General Steinmetz, crossed the river at Wratzlau yesterday.

The bridge over the Elbe at Pardubitz has been burnt; but to replace it two pontoon bridges have been thrown across that river.

PARDUBITZ, July 9 (Evening).

The Royal head-quarters will be transferred tomorrow to Hohenmauth, and the following day to Zwittau. General von Gablenz has again visited the Prussian head-quarters, in order to treat for an armistice, but without success, as his proposals went no further than those which have already been declined.

ECKERNFORDE, July 10 (Evening).

Five Prussian screw corvettes, including the flagship of the Admiral, have cast anchor in this port.

BEELIN, July 10.

The total number of guns captured by the Prussians at the battle of Sadowa and up to the present time is one hundred and eighty. They have also recently captured 400 wagon loads of munitions of war.

The official *Staatsanzeiger* of to-day says:—

We are authorised to declare that during the recent fighting in Bohemia not a single Prussian gun has been captured by the enemy. If, therefore, a piece of Prussian artillery has recently been drawn through the streets of Vienna, it can only be the field-piece presented to the Emperor by the King of Prussia at the time of their alliance.

The Governments of Saxe-Weimar and Schaumburg-Lippe have notified to Prussia that their troops, which, in accordance with the decision of the Diet of the 6th June last, formed a portion of the garrison of the neutralised Federal fortress of Mentz, have been forcibly compelled to march to Ulm and Rastadt. These Governments have protested against this breach of international law on the part of a few States belonging to the old Confederation, and have announced the fact to the Cabinet of Berlin.

A considerable number of surgeons, formerly attached to the Hanoverian army, have entered the Prussian service.

ITALY.

FLORENCE, July 10.

According to intelligence received here, Austria has made an extraordinary levy of men between eighteen and forty years of age, in that part of Croatia not subject to the ordinary military system. The Austrian Government is also stated to be manufacturing needle-guns at the rate of 2,000 per day.

The Florence journals announce that a deputation from Trieste and the Italian portion of the Tyrol have presented an address to King Victor Emmanuel and the Emperor Napoleon, urging the rights of their respective territories to be united to the common country.

In consequence of the passage of the Po and the successive movements made by General Cialdini's army, the Austrians abandoned Rovigo last night. They previously blew up all the works and fortifications defending the town, and the *tête de pont* on the Adige, and also burned the bridges.

Count Arese has arrived at the head-quarters of the Italian army.

FLORENCE, July 10 (Evening).

This morning the Austrians made a reconnaissance in strong force, with artillery, in the direction of Lodone. They were driven back with the bayonet by the Garibaldians as far as De la Azzo, which place was occupied by the volunteers. Garibaldi was present, but had to remain in a carriage in consequence of his wound.

Later news received from Rovigo states that the Austrians, in evacuating that town, abandoned all the artillery on the fortifications, the guns having previously been spiked.

CREMONA, July 10.

The Italian troops captured this morning, by assault, the village of Motteggiano, near the *tête de pont* at Borgo Forte.

BRESCIA, July 10 (Evening).

Baron Riccasoli paid a visit to-day to General Garibaldi.

FRANCE.

PARIS, July 10.

The Patrie of this evening expects that the armistice will be accepted to-day, and adds that the term of its duration will probably be one month. Prince von Reuss has been received by the Emperor. Prince Napoleon had a long interview with his Majesty this morning.

The *France* of this evening states that Prince Napoleon is about to leave for Verona, where his Highness will receive from the Austrian authorities the preliminary document ceding Venetia to France.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Great Eastern arrived at Berehaven early on Thursday morning. The following telegrams have since been published:—

“VALENTIA, Saturday.

“The William Cory, with the shore end of the cable, anchored off Foilhommerum Station at 6.30 this morning.”

“VALENTIA, July 6.

“Shore end of the Atlantic Cable successfully landed at three p.m. Tests perfect. The William Cory proceeding to sea paying out slowly. Weather fine. Cable of 1865 tested at noon to-day; is perfect as when laid.”

“VALENTIA, July 8.

“Shore end of Atlantic Cable laid. Insulation and continuity perfect. Weather fine. The William Cory returned to Berehaven at 3.30 a.m. All vessels will complete coaling at Berehaven to-morrow night, and proceed to sea to splice main cable to shore end on Wednesday morning, weather permitting. All going well.”

MARK-LANE.—THIS DAY.

Fresh up to our market to-day the arrivals of home-grown wheat were very moderate. The demand for most qualities was in a most inactive state, and prices ruled next to nominal. The whole of the supply was not disposed of. The market was fairly supplied with foreign wheat. For most descriptions the trade was very inactive, at about Monday's currency. Floating cargoes of grain were in limited request, at late rates. Barley was in very moderate supply.

MIDDLE-CLASS EDUCATION.—A meeting was held at the Mansion House on Thursday with reference to the scheme for middle-class education, which was taken up so well at the same place on the 12th of January last. In the absence of the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, who had gone to Windsor Castle, the chair was taken by Mr. Alderman Hale. The hon. secretary, Rev. William Rogers, read a report, in which it was stated that an appeal for assistance to the companies and firms in the City of London had had resulted in promises of aid amounting to 54,103*l.* Already 46,231*l.* had actually been paid. A Royal charter has been obtained creating a corporation to be styled “The Corporation for Middle-class Education in the Metropolis and the Suburbs thereof,” and conferring power to build schools, in which such a system of education shall be adopted as will fit the scholars for industrial and commercial life; the head-master to be a member of one of the universities. The Bishop of London for the time being is appointed a visitor of the corporation; and all subscribers of 100*l.* are constituted life governors, with power to elect a council of twenty-one members. The Lord Mayor and the Lord Bishop of London for the time being are to be *ex-officio* members of the council. The committee have taken the French Protestant Hospital in Bath-street for three years, and have the option of acquiring a long lease. They purpose spending about 2,000*l.* upon the place in the first instance, and hope to open a school there at Michaelmas next. Letters were read from the Lord Bishop of London, Lord Lyttelton, and Mr. Baring. The report was adopted, on the motion of Mr. Tite, M.P., seconded by Mr. Salomons, M.P. Mr. S. Morley believed that no education was worth having which was not essentially religious, but there was much difference of opinion as to what constituted a religious education. If the present Bishop of London could live for ever, he would have no fear of any interference with the rights of conscience in the schools which it was intended to found; but in order to put distinctly on record the intentions of the original founders he begged to move—

That, in adopting the report submitted by the sub-committee, this meeting records its conviction that it is the intention of the originators of these middle-class schools that in all the arrangements the rights of conscience and liberty of opinion should be carefully maintained and preserved. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Gassiot, in seconding the resolution, said that when Mr. Morley had showed it to him he at once arrived at the conclusion that there was not a word in it which could fairly be objected to. Some persons had remarked that, as it was intended the schools should be self-supporting, the fund being raised seemed to be an unnecessarily large one. Those persons had not reflected on the fact that numbers of the clerks who were employed in the city lived in the suburbs of the metropolis. He hoped to see the day when these schools would be spread in all directions round the metropolis. Mr. Freshfield moved a resolution, directing that the governors should be summoned at an early date, for the purpose of electing a council and inaugurating the proceedings of the corporation. Mr. Cazenove, in seconding the resolution, stated his opinion that the religious element would be found a difficulty, but he had every confidence that by skilful management it would be surmounted. The Chairman, in putting the resolution, observed that during the twenty-eight years he had presided over the management of the City of London School, no difficulty had ever arisen on religious questions. The resolution was then agreed to, as were also votes of thanks to the Rev. W. Rogers and Mr. Alderman Hale, after which the meeting separated.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Alpha."—If he read the *Nonconformist* he would have perceived that the subject had already been dealt with.

"W. L."—We are sorry that the matter was referred to, but it is now best let alone.

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1866.

SUMMARY.

ON Tuesday last was fought one of the decisive battles of the world. More than half a million men met in the shock of arms on that long summer's day on the broad area between the fortress of Koniggratz and the village of Sadowa. The two great armies of Prussia and Austria fought on something like equal terms. General Benedek had the advantage of a strongly entrenched position; the King of Prussia enjoyed the monopoly of the murderous needle-gun. Both sides fought with desperate valour, and till late in the afternoon the conflict was indecisive. Then the Prince of Prussia arrived by forced marches on the field, attacked the uncovered right flank of the enemy, and decided the fortunes of the day. The retreat of the Austrians soon became a rout. At the close of the battle they had lost more than 40,000 men in killed, wounded and prisoners, and the large number of 180 guns fell into the hands of the victorious Prussians. Next day Marshal Benedek indited his despatch describing his overthrow more than thirty miles from the fatal battlefield of Sadowa. The news of this great struggle was speedily followed by reports of pacific overtures.

It is now six days since the announcement in the *Mositeur* that Austria had ceded Venetia to the Emperor Napoleon, and accepted the proposal of the French Sovereign to negotiate an armistice with a view to a termination of the war, electrified Europe. The hopes of a speedy peace thus generally excited—and manifested in France by illuminations in some of the large towns—have not as yet been realised. Negotiations are still proceeding, but they are complicated by the treaty between Prussia and Italy. King William is in no anxiety to conclude an armistice while his troops are making victorious progress, and though he had not declined to negotiate for a suspension of hostilities, his terms are unacceptable to the vanquished foe. Prussia, too, regards with no favour a transaction which aims less at satisfying the claims of Italy than the release of the Austrian army in Venetia for service in Bohemia. The proposed armistice is, therefore, still no more than a possibility.

While negotiations are proceeding under the auspices of the Emperor Napoleon, the war is being actively carried on. The Crown Prince of Prussia is pushing his way over the mountains into Moravia in pursuit of the retreating Austrians, and the negotiators are obliged to follow King William in his onward march. The Kaiser, who only a few days since was eager for peace, has now issued a warlike proclamation to his subject announcing his intention "to carry on the war to the utmost extremity" rather than "sanction a treaty of peace by which the fundamental conditions of Austria's position as a great Power would be shaken." New armaments are being made, the Empress has gone to Pesth to rouse Hungarian enthusiasm, and a great part of the Austrian troops in Venetia have probably by this time joined their brethren in Moravia. In Italy the news of the surrender of Venetia to Napoleon III. aroused national disappointment and indignation. Victor Emmanuel virtually responded to this transaction, so gallantly to his pride, by ordering General Cialdini to cross the Po. That commander has captured Rovigo, and is now

carrying on operations on Venetian soil—in a country legally claimed by France, and about to be handed over to Prince Napoleon on her behalf by the Austrian generals. It remains to be seen whether the exasperated Italian Government will fulfil its treaty obligations to Prussia by prosecuting the war, or succumb to the threats of its exacting patron of the Tuilleries.

The members of the new Conservative Cabinet were sworn in at Windsor on Friday. Though precluded from appearing in the House of Commons till their re-election, Mr. Disraeli and several of his colleagues were present at the Mansion House banquet on the same evening to do honour to the King and Queen of the Belgians. This demonstration, at a moment when fears, however vague, relative to the integrity of Belgium are current, was not ill-timed. England is certainly, as Mr. Disraeli said, interested in the welfare of that country, the institutions of which are so like her own. Around this festive board the new and the old Chancellor of the Exchequer exchanged pleasant courtesies. Mr. Disraeli ventured to allude to his predecessor as his "right hon. friend," and Mr. Gladstone heartily reciprocated the kindly expression of feeling. The incoming Minister showed his address in covertly asking for a fair trial for the new Government, and the late leader of the House of Commons was still more dexterous in covering over the recent acts of that assembly by a general tribute of admiration.

Both Houses of Parliament have sat during the week for the despatch of formal business only, with the exception of Monday, when the new Prime Minister explained in general terms the policy of his Government, before a crowded and brilliant assembly of peers and commoners. On Thursday, Mr. Gladstone, in a few brief words, spoken with some emotion, retired from his position as leader of the House of Commons—a position which he is probably destined ere long to resume with augmented power; and on Friday the two great parties in the House changed sides to suit the new order of things. The Conservative Government, being more strongly represented in the Lower House than their predecessors, the number of re-elections will be unusually large. With one or two exceptions the new Ministers will be unopposed. The Session is now wasted, and the Tory papers are advocating a prorogation at the end of July. We are glad, however, to know that on Wednesday next the liberal professions of the new Government, so far as ecclesiastical questions are concerned, will be rudely tested by Mr. Gladstone himself.

To-day the Great Eastern once again proceeds from the west coast of Ireland on her grand mission of uniting the Old and the New World, by a submarine cable. This great enterprise is for the third time resumed under the most auspicious circumstances. The shore end of the cable has already been fixed, and, with promising weather, the splice will to-day be made thirty miles from land. By this time the Great Eastern has probably lost sight of the Irish coast on her voyage to the other side of the Atlantic. She is provided with every scientific resource for prosecuting her undertaking, and the most elaborate machinery for overcoming all difficulties and accidents. The company which is carrying on this beneficent work is confident of success in laying down the new cable and utilising the old one, and the hearty wishes of all will accompany the expedition on its pacific mission.

THE NEW MINISTERIAL PROGRAMME.

On Monday evening, Earl Derby gave to the House of Lords those explanations, both of conduct and intention, which are customarily expected from a Prime Minister on his first appearance in that capacity in his place in Parliament. The courtesies of Parliamentary warfare are so becoming that one hardly recognises beneath them the facts with which he had beforehand been familiar. The noble Earl, of course, is surprised to find himself in his present position, and only assumes the responsibilities of office, because there would have been dishonour done to the Queen and to the great Conservative party, if, under present circumstances, he had declined them. The reins of Government have fallen unexpectedly into his hands, and he is therefore entitled to look for special indulgence and support. The country is accustomed to this kind of self-abnegation from the lips of newly-exalted Premiers. It is the Windsor uniform of speech, worn only on State occasions. The noble Earl for many months past has encouraged the political party which recognises his leadership to pursue a course in the House of Commons the main object and hope of which was the expulsion of their opponents from the heights of office, and not without his concurrence, tacit or expressed, a series of aggressive movements, not remarkable for the temperate spirit in which they were executed, culminated at last in the resignation of his predecessors. The result was achieved in concert with a recalcitrant band of professing Liberals, and, when secured, was hailed with a shout of exultation, the enthusiasm of which was a fair measure of the anxious and laborious effort by which it was obtained. We do not point out the

exordium of the noble Lord's speech for invidious reproach. He has not been in this respect a greater sinner than others. But we earnestly trust that the facts of the now far-advanced Session will not be lost sight of, nor their true character and bearing misappreciated, because Earl Derby has dressed them up in the flowing and graceful robes of high Parliamentary phraseology. His Lordship's political party meant office, strove for office, and have got office—and the country, which has watched the process in all its successive stages, will read Earl Derby's modest disclaimer as they read the complimentary conclusion of a disagreeable letter, where "your humble and obedient servant" attests the foregoing paragraphs.

Earl Derby has given us a graphic account of the difficulties he has had to encounter. His attempt to form an Administration "on an enlarged basis," which he very properly distinguishes from "a coalition," did not meet with the success to which, it seems, he thought it was entitled. He met with kind words from the outgoing members of the Government whose services he wished to retain, and he was promised by Earl Grosvenor, on behalf of the tenants of the Cave, a fair measure of independent support; but he could not prevail upon any of them to share his responsibility. In the event, however, he does not appear to have lacked a choice of colleagues. "No man," he naively remarked, "can tell the difficulty which attends the placing of some forty or fifty gentlemen each in a position the most accordant with his own wishes, and at the same time, the most consistent with the interests of the country. . . . It is impossible to put three times the number of candidates into one-third of the number of available places." It is tolerably clear, therefore, that whatever may have been the case with the noble Earl personally, his followers were but little in favour of "a self-denying ordinance." The huntsman may have been indifferent to better cheer—but the pack were hungry for prey. Seven long years they have waited in vain expectancy, and had the chief who lead them disappointed them of their chance when it was within reach, it is not impossible that they would have eaten him. Happily for them he knew what was due to their "natural impatience," and undertook to distribute among them as best he could "those offices and honours which are looked forward to as the legitimate rewards of official and public labour." The noble Lord congratulates himself that, under such circumstances, he has been "enabled to lay before her Majesty and the public a list of names which will at all events afford a guarantee that in their hands the interests of the country will neither be neglected nor prejudiced." We will try to hope so—but we must say that "an ugly rush" after office as the legitimate reward of public exertion, is more American than we should have supposed compatible with high aristocratic feeling, and tends to awaken an apprehension lest the reward should be more cared for than the responsibility that goes with it.

The programme of the new Government is a safe one—for, it is mainly one of a negative character. In regard to our foreign policy, especially at this critical juncture, this is a characteristic which will be highly appreciated. In reference to the war now prevailing on the Continent, "a war in the objects of which the honour of this country is in no degree involved, and a war in which the interests of this country are very remotely, if at all, involved," Earl Derby observed that "individuals may have their sympathies with Prussia, with Austria, with Italy, with this or that Power, but the sympathy of individuals has nothing to do with the conduct of Government," which he held to be "studiously to maintain a strict and impartial neutrality between all the contending parties, only ready at any time to offer their good offices if there appeared the slightest gleam of hope that, combined with those of other neutral Powers, such as France and Russia, they might lead to a termination of this bloody struggle and to the restoration of peace." And "influence," he added, "would not be less efficaciously exercised because it was attended by no menace and by no meddlesome desire to give unasked advice." So far good—if the new Government acts up to these professions, it will certainly lessen the regret of the country at its accession to power. We are thankful that this is not all which will be heard with satisfaction. The Premier adverted in very conciliatory terms to the United States, recognised with hearty gratitude the fidelity with which the President had acted to prevent a violation of municipal law and the rights of friendly States by a lawless band of marauders, and expressed a hope "that nothing might interrupt the friendly and harmonious relations between two countries between whom subsist so many ties which ought to bind them together in indissoluble union."

The domestic policy of the Government will be less accordant with the prevailing sentiment of the country. Lord Derby holds himself and his colleagues entirely free and unpledged upon the great and difficult question of Parliamentary Reform. Of course, he is not adverse to the principle—who is, with the single exception of Mr.

Lowe? He does not think of denying that there are theoretical anomalies in our present system which it is desirable, if possible to correct, that there are classes of persons excluded from the franchise who have a fair claim and title upon the ground of their fitness to exercise the privileges of electors, and that there is a very large class whom the particular qualifications of the Act of 1832 exclude. But he reserves to himself the most entire liberty, and thinks it would be unreasonable after what has passed to expect any undertaking from the present Government that in any future Session they will bring in a measure for the amendment of the representation of the people. On the whole, Reformers will feel relieved by this announcement. The manipulation of the question by unfriendly hands, is what of all possibilities they would have most reason to dread.

But the Derby Administration will not be idle. A good bankruptcy law will be framed and offered to Parliament—the laws relating to, and administration of, relief to the poor, and especially to the treatment of the pauper sick in workhouses, will be amended, and—well, nothing more is mentioned on the present occasion. Ireland will be governed on firm but conciliatory, just and strictly impartial principles. “To put down with a firm hand anything like turbulence and violations of the law, from whatever quarter they may proceed; to discourage and disown everything which tends to keep up religious or political animosity”;—query, is the Irish Church included?—“to deal impartial justice to all; and to call to our counsels, without regard to party or to creed, all those who are willing to co-operate in securing the good government of the country, and in preserving the public peace”—this is the ambitious but somewhat indefinite political programme for Ireland. Of his Lordship’s intentions in reference to ecclesiastical progress, the noble Earl says nothing whatever. We appreciate his silence. We know what to expect from him.

MEDIATION — THE ELEMENTS WITH WHICH IT WILL DEAL.

THE immense military power of Austria has collapsed, pierced through and through by the needle-gun of the Prussians. The events of the last three weeks have so distanced public expectation that the war seems at an end, or virtually so, before Europe has had time to realise the fact that it had begun. Crossing the Prussian frontier by several roads, at opposite ends of the kingdom, the two armies under Prince Frederick Charles and the Crown Prince, like two mighty streams, effected their junction in Bohemia, after having swept every obstacle out of their course, and overwhelmed, with their united force, the concentrated strength of Austria under General Benedek. Master of North Germany, Bohemia under her victorious heel, with the road to Vienna anything but securely barred against her, Prussia suspends her career of triumph to accept the proffered mediation of the Emperor Napoleon. The pause invites an attempt at estimating the political significance of the military results which have been achieved with such bewildering rapidity.

The most audacious and unprincipled statesman in Europe, Count Bismarck, in prosecuting the most selfish designs with a cynical recklessness of all international morality, has placed himself upon a summit whence he is able, for the present at least, to give effect to his own policy without greatly caring to consult any will but his own. For the time being he dominates the European position. If it be true, as seems to be generally suspected, that the French Emperor secretly fomented the German quarrel in the belief that, after Austria and Prussia had belaboured each other, he would be able to step in between them and dictate terms of peace, and dispose, as might best suit his interests, of the territorial spoil, he will probably find himself utterly disappointed. He has been accepted as mediator, not as arbiter, and in reference to his proposals, Bismarck will have, and will probably use, the advantage of the last decisive word. Not French, but Prussian objects will mainly influence the conditions of peace. There is no superabundance of respect at this moment at Berlin for the astute Emperor, nor of fear for his armed legions. Prussia, no doubt, is weakened by her exertions, but she yet has a reserve of power which even Napoleon cannot afford to disregard. It is not by any means impossible for her to array a united German Empire against him, should he exhibit a disposition to assume towards her an air of menace. Neither the King nor his Minister are wanting in the pride or the tenacity of purpose necessary to prevent Prussia from submitting to any substitution of a French dynastic policy for their own, and although it may seem reasonable to expect that the mediation of the Emperor will, to some extent, moderate Prussian ambition, it is very unlikely that France will meet with much encouragement to strengthen herself at the expense of either Prussia or her ally.

It may be supposed, however, that many elements of consideration will exert a restraining influence

upon the Prussian Government, and sober down the intoxication produced by an unparalleled succession of victories. Her own people have suffered fearfully under the strain of war. Grasping at too much, she may provoke against herself a combination of the other great military Powers of Europe. She can safely insist upon all that she substantially wants, for in the course of three weeks she has gained the ends for which she went to war. No doubt she will advance larger claims than will be ultimately satisfied, but, unless success has turned her head, she will probably be content with terms which need not excite the alarm of her nearest and most powerful neighbours. For herself, Germany north of the Maine and the undisputed headship of German affairs, and for her ally, Venetia without humiliating conditions—thus much she can probably secure if she determines to do so; demands carried beyond these limits would but expose her to danger without proportionate prospective compensation.

Venetia is already free, held in trust, we may say, by France for Italy. But it was Prussian prowess, seconded, though with no brilliant success, by Italian arms, which compelled the cession of that province. But for Italy, the Austrian army of the North might have been augmented in its huge proportions by one third at least, and although, badly led as it seems to have been, it might even in that case have been defeated in the end, still it would have exacted from its antagonist a much heavier sacrifice. France acquires no moral claim from the accidental fact that the surrender was made to her—nor is it at all certain that Prussia will consent to see Italy so far robbed of the fruit of the victory she has helped to obtain, as to be obliged to purchase it at a high price from the bystander into whose hands it was tossed. Italy has certainly been unfortunate—she smarts under reverses which the strong position of her foe rendered inevitable—and now in return for the blood she has so freely shed, she is obliged to witness the cession of the prize to France, and hereafter to accept as a gift which will lay her under dreaded political obligations that which she hoped to secure by her own arms. It is not to be wondered at that she chafes under her disappointment, or that the barbed humiliation which has been thrust at her rankles in her soul. After all, however, Italy will be free from the Alps to the Adriatic, and if her ally stands firmly by her, Napoleon may be disposed to make a virtue of necessity, and hand over without conditions to the rightful claimant the province which he holds in pawn.

With regard to Austria, she ceases henceforth to rank as a great German Power. Her immense military force has been so crumpled up, and her financial resources have been so exhaustively fore stalled and drained, that it is difficult to imagine any arrangement which will leave her as a rival to Prussia in the control of German affairs. Nor, indeed, is it to be conceived that Prussia will accede to any proposals which will leave this point open to further doubt. She will inevitably be pushed eastward, and will be compelled to place the centre of her political gravity in her non-German possessions. There may still be a South Germany over which her influence may be exerted, and which may to some extent minister to her importance—but unless she regains by diplomacy what she has lost by war, she must be content to rank from this time forward as a secondary German Power.

And France—what will France claim as a reward for her mediation? Had Prussia been worsted, she might have haggled for the strip of territory running between the Rhine and her own frontiers. But Prussia is triumphant, and cannot well be asked to surrender anything in the interest of France. The Emperor Napoleon is keen-eyed to discern the moral requirements of his position. He may gain much by disinterested mediation—he will incur great risks of involving himself in war if he aims to make capital out of sacrifices which he has not shared. The end, perhaps, may be that Bismarck will have won for his Sovereign a kingdom too large and high-spirited to be bullied, and Napoleon will distribute prizes without fee for his pains. Should Prussia be temperate, and the French Emperor magnanimous, Europe may be pacified for a whole generation, and a general disarmament may be at length effected.

MR. GLADSTONE.

ON Thursday last Mr. Gladstone retired from his position as leader of the House of Commons—a position which he has filled only for a few months under circumstances of unusual difficulty. We are not surprised that the right hon. gentleman should have exhibited some emotion in the act of surrendering his trust. Probably it gave him a far sharper pang to abdicate this titular office than to abandon the Exchequer. The Finance Minister left the stage covered with laurels; the political chief with a disagreeable sense of failure. Whatever the cause, or combination of causes, that brought about this anomaly, such a contrast between the experience of the financier and the statesman is

too marked to escape observation, and contains wrapped up in it a truth pregnant with meaning.

Looking back upon the past few months, we may almost conclude that the mission of Earl Russell’s Administration was not so much to carry Reform as to unmask the Palmerstonian hypocrisy—to purge the Liberal party of false friends and secret enemies. No task could be less agreeable than that which Mr. Gladstone, as the active spirit of that Government, has been compelled to assume. It was one of continued self-sacrifice and mortification. As Chancellor of the Exchequer the right honourable gentleman was carried along on the full tide of public sentiment. The views and interests of a great party—the sympathies of the House of Commons—and the well-being of the great middle-class of the country, were consulted, and more than realised, in his triumphant fiscal policy. But in sincerely taking in hand the question of Reform, Mr. Gladstone entered upon a course inimical to the pretensions of the governing classes of these realms, and feebly supported by the trading and commercial community. He has been temporarily defeated in this meritorious enterprise; but he has preferred a present reverse to a betrayal of the cause he has taken in hand, and has nobly endured the loss of power rather than sacrifice his principles and delude the unenfranchised by an illusive boon.

No statesman of modern times has so gallantly and patiently faced opposition and obloquy on behalf of the people as Mr. Gladstone. On their behalf he has forfeited for a time his popularity in the first legislative assembly in the world, which was too enervated to appreciate his integrity, and too blinded by passion to yield to his appeals. The ordeal through which Mr. Gladstone has passed, and his success in maintaining his moral position in the House of Commons, is admirably described by Mr. Maguire, the member for Cork. Speaking of the late Reform struggle in the House of Commons, he says:—“I watched Mr. Gladstone with singular interest in all the varying fortunes of the campaign—for that it was; and I must conscientiously admit that I do not believe that any statesman, having a due regard to his own honour, could have borne himself with more loyalty to his cause, or with a juster deference to the legitimate wishes of the House. From his very organisation, he must be specially susceptible to taunt, sneer, insinuation, however delicate or covert it may be; and Heaven knows these were rained on his head for four long months, yet I do not remember a single instance in which he lost his temper, compromised his dignity, or transgressed the limits of that decorum which is looked for in a Minister of the Crown, human as he must be. He was necessarily compelled at times to employ the same weapons that were directed against himself; but he has on many occasions held back his hand rather than strike, though the enemy’s armour was all agape with rent and crevices, or though his opponent was naked to his thrust. I shall say nothing of his marvellous endurance, as night after night he was faithfully at his post, ever on the alert, ready at any moment to meet his opponents whatever their mode or manner of attack; or how, when the emergency called for a fuller display of his powers and a bolder enunciation of the living and essential principles of his measures, his oratory borrowed majesty from the imminence of the peril, and his words swelled like the deep notes of an organ, or startled like the blast of a trumpet. Let me only say that he fell with honour—fell, but to rise stronger than ever in the public conviction of his honesty and truth.”

It is through such fiery trials, and such reverses as Mr. Gladstone has lately endured, that great statesmen are ripened. Though he has fallen for a time, the right honourable gentleman is master of the situation. Upon him devolves the reorganisation of a purified Liberal party. To him the working-classes now look as their leader. Having suffered for them, they will henceforth identify their cause with the champion who has yielded neither to threats nor temptation. They will supply that enthusiasm which is needed to carry Reform against the powerful interests arrayed against it; he will be able to exercise that salutary control which will prevent excesses, and turn popular feeling into the most serviceable channel. Thus rooted in popular affection, and sustained by public opinion, Mr. Gladstone effectually stands in the way of any Liberal organisation not based on the recognition of the enfranchisement of the people. The Whig aristocracy, who have ostracised him, will soon be disposed to yield to an influence they have failed to subdue; and ere long, Mr. Gladstone will, we venture to think, unite under his banner those combined forces which will suffice to carry a large measure of Parliamentary Reform.

OLD MAIDS ABOLISHED.

THE abolition of the duties on the importation of corn established once for all in this country the doctrine of free trade, though without being quite its practical consummation. Those who advocate the

hrowing open to women of the political franchise, and of all the professions, would no doubt expect their triumph to be crowned by the abolition of the title, Old Maid. Single women there might be, but no longer a name derived from the mere fact of their being single. Not to have entered the state of matrimony would be far too small a circumstance to give rise to a denomination or a class. What does the world at large know or care about the question whether a barrister or a member of Parliament may or may not happen to be a bachelor? Equally irrelevant will be considerations about the exact domestic situation or ties of the other sex, when the day comes, which not a few strenuous advocates in real earnest believe in, and which twenty years ago the author of "The Princess" pictured half in jest,—the day when competitors of either sex should in every walk of life emulate or help each other:—

Two plummets drop for one, to sound the abyss
Of science, and the secrets of the mind:
Musitian, painter, sculptor, critic, more;
And everywhere the broad and bounteous earth
Should bear a double growth of these rare souls,
Poets, whose thoughts enrich the blood of the world.

However such a revolution might affect the world of real life, it is very clear that it would be a terrible loss to the writers of fiction. We do not mean only writers to whom the grotesque and the eccentric are the very staple of their literary production, and who would be nowhere without their Mowhers, Betsy Trotwoods, and La Cressys. From the time when "The Antiquary" was still anonymous, to the publication of "Cranford" in the pages of "All the Year Round," the Miss Oldbucks, and the Miss Matties, and Miss Deborahs, have been indispensable in the best stories of the last half-century. The old maid, indeed, is called in to supply the place of at least two personages who figured largely in the drama, at a period when the drama covered its own ground and that of the novel too. How maimed would some of Shakspere's very finest plays be without the "Fool" and the "Friar"! The function of the old maid in very many later works of imagination is sometimes to amuse like the one—and often, it must be admitted, "in excellent fooling"; and sometimes to be the mediator, or *deus ex machina* of the other, like the Friar in "Measure for Measure," or his brother in "Romeo and Juliet," and occasionally, like the latter, with but very moderate success. Is it not a fact, of social as well as literary significance, that women do play this conspicuous part in recent and contemporary literature? Is it not yet further and more happily suggestive, that the old type of gossip and sharp temper, is now very far from being the only or the principal one assigned to the unmarried women of advanced or middle age, who exist in books? Partly the endeavour in general to represent human life with greater fulness and depth, as well as with a finer, more discriminative touch, and partly the fact that some of the authors who have done this most successfully belong to that sex themselves, have given rise to a notably more favourable, and on the whole a far juster ideal of what single women may be or are. This modification of the older view would not be received with so much approbation if it were not founded on fact. The imaginary portraits may flatter somewhat, but the material for them is due quite as much to honesty in observing, as to quickness of fancy or inventive skill. How much of the best work done in the world by women as well as men, is due to quite unofficial opportunities, and to people who have never vowed to obey, or honour, or cherish, nor indeed taken any vows except the silently-embraced obligation to love God and their neighbour, is neatly and wittily summed up by a character in "The Gayworthys," herself in a way worthy of her sister Joanna, one of the sunniest and most helpful of old maids. "Marriage," said Joanna, "goes by the Rule of Three. A two-legged stool won't stand alone, it wants a third prop somehow. Sometimes it's religion, when they're both of one mind about that, and when it really is the main thing; sometimes it's worldliness, when they've both one object; sometimes it's a friend, when there's somebody that's as much to both of them as they are to each other. That makes a three-strand rope, and for that couple it's Rebecca Gay-worthy. She's married them both, as much as they ever married one another, and she's the house-band, let me tell you, of the whole establishment."

As long as we do not allow ourselves to infer that every unmarried woman is bound to live quite up to their standard, these two sisters Gayworthy are no exaggeration. There are plenty of people like them, or like them with a difference, and in no way less attractive in nobility and sweetness of nature. But it is rather too much to take for granted that every sister and aunt who does not happen to be also a wife, is to consider herself subject to a sort

of conscription for the noble army of martyrs. She may even "shine with somewhat of an angel light," and still be at liberty to be "a woman too." If a man may be a very honest and good man, with very little about him of either military or moral heroism, why should we expect any large number of the other half of the human race to be absolutely exempt from any share of feminine weakness—say a liking for admiration and dress, or an innocent love of pleasure? Such a measure of imperfection is in their case often caused by the accident of their social or domestic situation to appear far more considerable than it really and intrinsically is. People who have children of their own, and a husband or wife of their own, forget sometimes what a multitude of—we need not call them sins exactly, but they are certainly not virtues—are covered by their mutual forbearance and fondness, and how easily they may slide into a way of taking credit for tasks which spring inevitably out of the relations in which they stand, and must be fulfilled whether they like them or not. Surely double honour is due where such labours are undertaken voluntarily, without either the necessity which imposes or the caresses which sweeten them. We are not defending absolute selfishness and folly—though even matrimony and maternity are by no means an infallible safeguard against these. Neither is it to be for a moment supposed that a woman who deliberately chooses to cultivate a masculine insensibility and boldness, or to retain for herself all her life long the privileges of the nursery and the schoolroom, can enjoy at the same time the honour and influence which accompany womanly gentleness and womanly sympathy and self-control. What we protest against is the cool assumption that a creature who has wants and capacities and affections like our own, should be expected quietly to merge all these once for all in her solicitude for her nephews and nieces, or for persons who have even less claim upon her, and to make it her sole object in life to be "the third prop" to some two-legged stool, or the binding cord which knits together frayed or ill-assorted strands of affection.

After all it is not the sufferers from ingratitude who are most in need of compassion. The more gratitude they deserve the less they are dependent either on thanks or on any kind of personal gratification. Those who minister most generously and well to our comfort and our peace of mind are, for the most part, also those who do it "all for love and nothing for reward," and go on doing it even when the easily-paid reward of a kindly, respectful recognition of their services is withheld from them. But, indeed, an affectionate nature, and a spirit trained to unselfish consideration for others, will never move for any long time in a circle of kindred and friends without some experience of the joy of being loved as well as of loving. On the other hand, any one who happens to be alone in the world, or whose lot is cast among strangers, may find a real difficulty in learning how to be a benefactor and "a dealer out of kindness." No doubt a sphere of usefulness may be created where it does not at first seem to exist. But to do this requires something more than benevolence. It is very possible to have a large heart, full of kind impulses, and at the same time a small faculty of invention, and a slender amount of courage. The failure of her first enterprises among the ignorant or the poor, and a timid dread of doing harm by any kind of endeavour not yet definitively approved by custom and public opinion, has driven in upon herself and upon an idle, aimless life, many a one who would willingly have borne some weak or erring sister's burden, or in some way served her generation according to the will of God. How, if at all, is this difficulty to be met? Shall we wait till society at large appreciates and solves it? Or is this not eminently an office and prerogative of the Christian Church—to find suitable word for everyone, as well as to assist and unite as many as possible in their work? Why should the Roman Catholics have their Sisters of Mercy and Anglicans their lady nurses, and Nonconformists come behind in any good gift which may be exercised, whether by a Christian woman or a Christian man? We have very little faith in uniforms and badges, and a great aversion to anything approaching to celibacy or conventional vows, but we believe, with all our heart, in the immense importance of developing the gift of nursing, and of associating with this, wherever possible, refinement and culture and science. The professional nurse is either efficient up to the limits of her knowledge and education, or she is inefficient. In the latter case, the sooner she is found out and the more completely held in check, the better for all parties concerned—except perhaps "Sairey Gamp," and "Betsy Prig." In the former case, she will soon discern the great advantage to herself, as well as to her patients, of her being well-officered and led, and of having a stronger will and higher wisdom than her own on which daily to lean. There is only one position in which it appears to us greater good may be done by a lady endowed with some force of character and intellect, as well as with much Christian patience and love, than as the head of a hospital staff of nurses. We mean in the office of counselling and unfeignedly befriending the women and girls employed in some large factory, or other and similar scene of labour. We are acquainted with more than one firm in large manufacturing towns, who employ a paid chaplain to conduct a daily morning service on their premises. The intention of this arrangement is excellent, and its consequences are, we believe, beneficial. What we should dearly like to see tried out as fairly (and it is not altogether untried), is the experiment of inducing some one who has all the qualifications of a mother and a teacher, to establish herself in the very midst of a manufacturing population, and to make the persons employed in one or more warehouses or mills gradually aware that they may count, with the most unreserved confidence, on her willingness to advise and instruct, whether direct instruction or advice are acceptable or not, on her sympathy and active good-will.

Meanwhile, it is rather amusing to hear the employment of women spoken of, as it often is, as if the whole sex were in the position of having to choose whether they will devote themselves exclusively to domestic pursuits or strike out some hitherto unthought-of way of being useful and of adding to their income. To any one who is not very unobservant indeed, it must be evident both that there are already many important branches of industry sustained by the toil and ingenuity of English women and English girls, and that were it not so, the majority of the said thousands would simply be destitute, without either income or home. The name of "old maid" in the case of such persons does not need to be abolished. It has simply never occurred to any one to apply it. In some instances, it would be inapplicable because warehouse girls and factory girls do sometimes by reason of their early and great disadvantages and their constant struggle for life, contract a hard and unfeminine manner, which cannot be called in any way maidenly. Even then these blemishes are not to be set down altogether to the influence of a calling or the nature of a trade. Poor human nature itself, in its universal imperfection, must bear part of the blame. In every situation in life there are virgins to be found who are foolish, as well as virgins who are wise, and if the defect takes in one case the colour of poverty and rough fare, in other cases it takes that of frivolity and fashion. "Bray a fool in a mortar, and his folly will not depart from him"; change the silly person's gender, and let her be married and bear children, and be as rich as you please, and still the proverb in its spirit remains true. What we are far more concerned to point out is that active occupations, whether commercial or otherwise, are abundantly compatible (if only accompanied by conscientiousness and common sense) with all that is graceful and delicate in womanhood. They may, and generally do, rub off the peculiarities which suggest the associations and title of "old maid," but they are not fatal to refinement—they stimulate the judgment and develop character, and enlarge the whole intellectual horizon. We do not profess to be sanguine as to any future achievements of women in statesmanship or the higher branches of science, or in any province of effort which demands either great bodily strength or great comprehensiveness of mind. But whether women are bound to adhere rigorously to duties and ministrations at home is a question which is simply absurd. There are women, not a few, who would be without a home to-morrow for themselves, and perhaps for some infirm parent, or younger brother or sister, if they did not themselves earn enough money to pay the rent, and the baker's and the milkman's bill. There are others again who, though no such pressure of necessity is laid upon them, are just as much at home in intelligent conversation, or in teaching their Bible-class, as they are behind their counter or their day-book. If they ever change their condition, the habits and affections which make home sweet home, will appear in them with none the less perfection because they have learned how to combine modesty with honourable independence, and to retain, or rather to invigorate by use, "the reason firm, the temperate will," while "full of dealings with the world."

Foreign and Colonial.

THE CONTINENTAL WAR.

GREAT PRUSSIAN VICTORY IN BOHEMIA.

On the morning of the 3rd inst., the King commanding in person, the Prussians attacked the Austrian army, which was concentrated on the right bank of the Elbe between Koniggratz and Josephstadt, at Sadowa, a mile and a half south of Miletin. Until ten a.m. the engagement was rather favourable to the Austrians, but after that hour both the Austrian wings were driven back by the Prussians. The principal action took place between Sadowa and Horitz. The whole Saxon army, the corps of General Gablenz, and the 8th Austrian army corps, were engaged. The Second Prussian army, under the command of the Crown Prince, although stationed far from the battle field, arrived by dint of great exertions at the scene of action in time to take part in the conflict, and directed its attack against the Austrian right wing. This movement decided the battle in favour of the Prussians. At four p.m. the Austrian left wing was completely routed. The Archduke William was wounded in the course of the battle. There were about 250,000 men on either side. Amongst the prisoners were Prince Lichtenstein and Prince Windischgratz. General Festetics, commander of one of the Austrian corps, lost a leg; General Count Thun was shot in the head, and Colonel Binder and another staff officer were killed. The Prussians captured 20,000 Austrian prisoners and 116 cannon.

The Austrian loss is computed at 15,000 dead and wounded; that of the Prussians at half the number.

The following interesting details of this great battle are from the pen of the military correspondent of the *Times* with the Prussian army:—

The first shot was fired about half-past seven. The Prussian Horse Artillery, close down to the river, replied to the Austrian guns, but neither side fired heavily, and for half an hour the cannonade consisted of but little more than single shots. At a quarter before eight the King of Prussia arrived on the field, and very soon after the Horse Artillery were reinforced by other field batteries, and the Prussian gunners began firing their shells quickly into the Austrian position. But as soon as the Prussian fire actively commenced Austrian guns seemed to appear, as if by magic, in every point of the position; from every road, from every village, from the orchard of Mokrowens, on the Prussian right, to the orchard of Benatek, on their left, came flashes of fire and whizzing rifle-shells, which, bursting with a sharp crack, sent their splinters rattling among the guns, gunners, carriages and horses, often killing a man or horse, sometimes dismounting a gun, but always ploughing up the earth and scattering the mud in the men's faces. But the Austrians did not confine themselves to firing on the artillery alone, for they threw their shells up the slope opposite to them towards Dub, and one shell came slap into a squadron of Uhlaas, who were close beside the King; burying itself with a heavy thud in the ground, it blew up columns of mud some twenty feet in the air, and, bursting a moment after, reduced the squadron by four files.

As soon as the cannonade in front became serious, the guns of the Seventh Division began to bombard the village of Benatek, on the Austrian right. The Austrians returned shot for shot, and neither side either gained or lost ground. In the centre, too, the battle was very even; the Prussians pushed battery after battery into the action, and kept up a tremendous fire on the Austrian guns, but these returned it, and sometimes with interest, for the Austrian artillery officers knew their ground, and every shell fell true; many officers and men fell, and many horses were killed or wounded. More Krankenträger were sent down to the batteries, and always returned carrying on stretchers men whose wounds had been hastily bound up under fire, but who seemed to be too much stunned to suffer much from pain. Gradually the Prussian cannonade appeared to get stronger, and the Austrian batteries between Dohelnitz and Dohalicha retired higher up the hill, but the guns at Mokrowens still stood fast, and the Prussians had not yet crossed the Bistriz; but many guns were now turned on Mokrowens, and at ten o'clock the battery there was also obliged to retire a little.

While this cannonade had been going on, some of the infantry had been moved down towards the river, where they took shelter from the fire under a convenient undulation of ground. The 8th Division came down on the left-hand side of the causeway, and, under the cover of the rising in the ground, formed its columns for the attack on the village of Sadowa: while the 3rd and 4th Divisions, on the right-hand side of the road, prepared to storm Dohelnitz and Mokrowens. But a little before their preparations were complete the village of Benatek, on the Austrians' right, caught fire, and the 7th Division made a dash to secure it, but the Austrians were not driven out by the flames, and here for the first time in the battle was their hand-to-hand fighting. The 27th Regiment led the attack, and rushed into the orchards of the village; the burning houses separated the combatants, they poured volley after volley at each other through the flames; but the Prussians found means to get round the burning houses, and, taking the defenders in the reverse, forced them to retire with the loss of many prisoners.

It was ten o'clock when Prince Frederick Charles sent General Stuhnspli to order the attack on Sadowa, Dohelnitz, and Mokrowens. The columns advanced covered by skirmishers, and reached the river bank without much loss, but from there they had to fight every inch of their way. The Austrian infantry held the bridges and villages in force, and fired fast upon them as they approached. The Prussians could advance but slowly along the narrow ways and against the defences of the houses, and the volleys sweeping through the ranks

seemed to tear the soldiers down. The Prussians fired much more quickly than their opponents, but they could not see to take their aim; the houses, trees, and smoke from the Austrian discharges shrouded the villages. Sheltered by this the Austrian Jagers fired blindly where they could tell by hearing that the attacking columns were, and the shots told tremendously on the Prussians in their close formations; but the latter improved their positions, although slowly, and by dint of sheer courage and perseverance, for they lost men at every yard of their advance, and in some places almost paved the way with wounded. Then, to help the infantry, the Prussian artillery turned its fire, regardless of the enemy's batteries, on the villages, and made tremendous havoc among the houses. Mokrowens and Dohelnitz both caught fire, and the shells fell quickly and with fearful effect among the defenders of the flaming hamlets; the Austrian guns also played upon the attacking infantry, but at this time these were sheltered from their fire by the houses and trees between.

In and around the villages the fighting continued for nearly an hour; then the Austrian infantry, who had been there, driven out by a rush of the Prussians, retired, but only a little way up the slope into a line with their batteries. The wood above Sadowa was strongly held, and that between Sadowa and Benatek, teeming with riflemen, stood to bar the way of the 7th Division. But General Fransky, who commands this division, was not to be easily stopped, and he sent his infantry at the wood, and turned his artillery on the Austrian batteries. The 7th Division began firing into the trees, but found they could not make any impression, for the defenders were concealed, and musketry fire was useless against them. Then Fransky let them go, and they dashed in with the bayonet. The Austrians would not retire, but waited for the struggle, and in the wood above Benatek was fought out one of the fiercest combats which the war has seen. The 27th Prussian regiment went in neatly 3,000 strong, with 90 officers, and came out on the further side with only two officers and between 300 and 400 men standing; all the rest were killed or wounded. The other regiments of the division also suffered much, but not in the same proportion; but the wood was carried. The Austrian line was now driven in on both flanks, but its commander formed a new line of battle a little higher up the hill, round Lissa, still holding the wood which lies above Sadowa.

Then the Prussian artillery was sent across the Bistriz, and began to fire upon the new Austrian position. At the same time the smoke of General Herwarth's advance was gradually seen moving towards the Austrian left; for he had at Nechanitz, a village about seven miles lower down the Bistriz than Sadowa, found a brigade of Saxon troops, with some Austrian cavalry, and was driving them towards the position at Lissa, himself following in such a direction that it appeared he would turn the Austrian left flank. But the Austrian Commander seemed determined to hold his position, and heavy masses of infantry and cavalry could be seen on the upper part of the slope.

The Prussian infantry, which had taken the villages of Sadowa and Dohelnitz, was now sent against the wood, which, above these places, runs along the side of the Sadowa and Lips road. They advanced against it, but did not at first make much impression, for, the Austrians being here again concealed, the fire of the needle-gun did not tell, and a whole battery placed at the far end of the wood fired through the trees, and told on the Prussian ranks with awful effect. But the assailants fought on, at last broke down the obstacles at the entrance, and then dashed in. The fighting continued from tree to tree, and the Austrians made many a rush to recover the lost position of the wood, but in this close fighting their boyish troops went down like ninepins before the strong men of the 8th Division; but when the defenders drew back a little, and their artillery played into the trees, the Prussians suffered fearfully, and about half-way up in the wood the fight became stationary. At this time the Austrian artillery were making splendid practice, and about one o'clock the whole battle line of the Prussians could gain no more ground, and was obliged to fight hard to retain the position it had won. At one time it seemed as if it would be lost, for guns had been dismounted by the Austrian fire, and in the wooded ground the needle-guns had no fair field, and the infantry fight was very equal.

Then Prince Frederick Charles sent the 5th and 6th Divisions forward. They laid down their helmets and knapsacks on the ground, and advanced to the river. The King was now near to Bistriz, and the troops cheered him loudly as they marched into the battle. They went over the Sadowa bridge, disappeared into the wood, and soon the increased noise of musketry told they had begun to fight; but the Austrian gunners sent salvo after salvo among them, and they did not push the battle forward more than a few hundred yards, for they fell back themselves, and they could not reach the enemy. Not only did the fragments of the shells fly about among them, scattering death and awful gashes among their ranks, but the portions of the trees, torn by the artillery fire, flew thickly about, huge, ragged splinters, that caused even more frightful wounds.

Herwarth, too, seemed checked upon the right. The smoke of his musketry and artillery, which had hitherto been pushing forward steadily, stood still for a time. Fransky's men, cut to pieces, could not be sent forward to attack the Sadowa wood, for they would have exposed themselves to be taken in rear by the artillery on the right of the Austrian line formed in front of Lips. All the artillery was engaged except eight batteries, and these had to be retained in case of a reverse, for at one time the firing in the Sadowa wood, and of the Prussian artillery on the slope, seemed almost as if drawing back towards Bistriz. The First Army was certainly checked in its advance, if not actually being pushed back. Then the Prussian commanders began to look anxiously to the left for the coming of the Crown Prince. Some Austrian guns near Lips were seen to be firing towards the Prussian left, and it was hoped they might be directed against the advanced guard of the Second Army, but at three o'clock there were no signs of Prussian columns advancing against Lips. The Generals became manifestly uneasy, and they drew the infantry out of the battle; cavalry was also formed up, so that it would be available either for the pursuit of the Austrians, or for retarding their pursuit, and General von Rhetz himself went off to look for the Second Army. But he soon returned, and brought the intelligence that the Crown Prince was forming his attack on Lips, and

that the guns on the Austrian right had been firing against his troops. Then the First Army took heart again. The Sadowa wood was carried, and the battery beyond it was stormed by the Jagers. At half-past three the Crown Prince's columns were seen moving across the slope against Lips, for his artillery had silenced the Austrian guns, and Herwarth was again pressing forward against the Austrian left. In a quarter of an hour the Crown Prince's infantry was engaged at Lips, and their quick volleys of musketry, rapidly advancing, told that the Austrians were in full retreat. The First Army pushed forward at once, the artillery limbered up, and galloped up the slope, coming into action on every opportunity to send its shells against the retreating battalions, the infantry, emerging from the woods, formed and pressed at the double. Prince Frederick Charles put himself at the head of his regiment, and dashed over the Sadowa bridge and up the road, followed by all his light cavalry.

On gaining the top of the Lips slopes the retreating battalions of the Austrians were seen running across a hollow in the ground which lies between Lips and the village of Streslitz, which lies about two miles further south. The Prussian artillery halted on the summit of the Lips hill, and fired shells rapidly, which burst with terrible precision over the heads of the fugitives. The cavalry flew forward in pursuit, but the Prince, after leading a short way, had to go to superintend the general movement, for the Austrian batteries had taken post in the Streslitz-ridge, and were firing heavily against the pursuing Prussians. Then the cavalry got out of hand, and by small detachments rushed on the Austrian battalions, but these, though retreating fast, were not routed, and in many instances beat off the cavalry, who also suffered much from the Austrian artillery, for the shells burst repeatedly among the squadrons, and killed many men and horses. But the Austrian guns were driven off their ridge by the heavier fire of the more numerous Prussian batteries, and then the pursuit was renewed. Some of the retreating Austrians made for the fortress of Koniggratz, others for Pardubitz, and troops were sent in pursuit along both roads. The wounded who were lying on the ground shrieked with fear when they saw the cavalry galloping down towards them, but Prince Frederick Charles took care that they should be avoided, and at one time checked the pursuit, in order to move his squadrons around, and not go through a patch of stinging corn, where several wounded Austrians had taken refuge. These, when they saw the Lancers coming, thought they were going to be massacred, and cried piteously, waving white handkerchiefs as a sign of truce; but they had no cause to fear. Large numbers of prisoners were taken, for the pursuit was continued to the Elbe, and it was not till nine o'clock that all firing had ceased, but the main body of the army halted about seven. As the Prince returned, the battalions cheered them for their victory; but they left the pursuit of their enemies and the cheers of their own victorious troops to look after the hospital accommodation provided for the wounded. These lay in immense numbers in the field; the dead, too, laid thick, but all that they require will be done to-morrow. Every cottage in the neighbourhood that has not been burnt is full of wounded. Austrians and Prussians lie side by side, but the Krankenträger are still out, and all will not be collected till late to-morrow morning. Conspicuous in the hospitals, working diligently in their voluntary labour, are the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. This Order of Knighthood, renewed lately for the succour of the weak and suffering, has sent here a large hospital establishment under the direction of Count Theodore Stolberg. From the voluntary contributions of the Knights, hospitals are maintained in the nearest towns and in the field, all necessary hospital stores are carried by the Order, and means of transport accompany the army, hospital nurses are provided, and by their aid many wounded are carefully attended who could not be looked after by the ordinary arrangements.

The battle of Sadowa has been a great victory for the Prussian army; the troops fought with the most determined courage, they stood for hours under a terrible fire, for there are supposed to have been nearly 1,500 guns in action, of which 750 were Prussian. The immediate cause of the victory was the Crown Prince's attack on the Austrian left flank, which turned the position, but the attack in front had a great effect on the issue, as unless it had been steadily maintained, the Austrians might have repulsed the attack in flank.

It is the opinion of the Prussian Generals that the Austrian retreat was most skilful, and that their artillery was excellently handled.

After the close of the battle the King presented the Crown Prince upon the field with the Order of Merit.

General von Gablenz proceeded next day to the headquarters of the King of Prussia to propose an armistice, but his request was not complied with.

Marshal Benedek's report of the battle of Sadowa, dated the next day from Hohenmauth, twenty-three miles from the field of action, is as follows:—

After a brilliant struggle, lasting over five hours, in which the whole army as well as the Saxon forces were engaged, in partly entrenched position before Koniggratz, with the centre at Lips, the enemy succeeded in establishing themselves unobserved in Chlum. The rain prevented the smoke of the powder from dispersing, and a distinct view of the position was therefore impossible. The enemy was therefore enabled to advance into our position near Chlum, whence they suddenly and unexpectedly poured a heavy fire into our flank and rear. The latter wavered and fell back upon the troops adjoining them, and notwithstanding every exertion, I could not succeed in arresting the retreat, which at first commenced slowly, but increased in haste as the enemy pressed forward, until at length the whole army had withdrawn across the Elbe to Pardubitz. The losses have not yet been estimated, but are, doubtless, very considerable.

Field-Marshal Benedek has been superseded, and is expected to be succeeded by the Archduke Albrecht, who lately won the Battle of Custozza.

AUSTRIAN CESSATION OF VENETIA.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR AN ARMISTICE.

The news of the great battle of Sadowa arrived on Wednesday afternoon. On Thursday morning the

Monsieur contained the following important announcement:—"An important event has just occurred. After having maintained the honour of his arms in Italy, the Emperor of Austria, concurring in the ideas expressed in the Emperor Napoleon's letter of the 11th of June to his Minister for Foreign Affairs, cedes Venetia to the French Emperor, and accepts his mediation for the conclusion of peace between the belligerents. The Emperor Napoleon hastened to respond to this summons, and immediately communicated with the King of Prussia and Italy in order to obtain an armistice."

It has been officially explained in Vienna that the mediation of the Emperor Napoleon was unsolicited by the Kaiser, though cordially accepted.

The negotiations for an armistice have been proceeding, though slow progress seems to have been made. Telegrams have been frequent between Paris and Bohemia, and the King of Prussia has sent Prince von Bismarck to Paris with a reply to the Imperial proposals, and, it is said, stating the conditions on which Prussia will accept an armistice. They are reported to be as follows:—"The Prussians are to retain possession of their present positions, and their troops to be supported at the expense of the country they occupy. They are, besides, to be allowed the free use of the railway lines in the north-east of Bohemia, radiating from Pardubitz. It seems that Austria has been induced to give over to Prussia the three Bohemian fortresses of Josephstadt, Koniggratz, and Theresienstadt; but she is reluctant to bind herself to the condition that she is to send no reinforcements to her army in Bohemia or to those of her Federal Allies. Italy stipulates for the immediate cession of two of the fortresses of the Quadrilateral, of which one must be Peschiera."

On Monday evening M. Benedetti, the French Ambassador at Berlin, left, and yesterday Count di Barra, the Italian Ambassador, left that capital for the head-quarters of the Prussian army in Bohemia.

According to a report from Vienna there is hope that an armistice for six weeks is concluded.

THE PRUSSIAN ADVANCE.

After the battle of Sadowa the Prussians lost no time. On the 6th their head-quarters were transferred from Horsitz to Pardubitz, which commands the railway to Prague; on the 8th the head-quarters of Prince Frederick Charles were at Poselsdorf, and those of the Crown Prince at Ischirpach, both being equidistant from Pardubitz. A telegram from Pardubitz of the 9th says:—"The army of the Crown Prince, which forms the *1st d'armée* of the pursuing force, is already far beyond Pardubitz."

The Landwehr of the Guard has been pushed forward toward Prague, the capital of Bohemia, which had been evacuated by the Austrian troops. Thousands of the inhabitants are said to have fled into Bavaria. The Prussians have occupied Treppau.

The commandant of the fortress of Koniggratz requested, among other conditions for evacuation, that forty-five wounded Austrian officers might be exchanged for an equal number of Prussian officers. This was accepted, but the other conditions for evacuation were rejected by the Prussians. It is not announced that the fortress has fallen, though it appears to have been bombarded.

The Austrian army was last heard of at Brno, in Moravia, en route to Olmütz. On Friday the Austrian head-quarters were removed to Leitomischel. Hostilities had not been resumed. A Vienna paper says that the northern army is still 200,000 strong.

The Vienna papers announce that General Clam-Gallas, commander of the 1st corps of the army of the north, Field-Marshal Baron Henkstein, chief of the staff, and Major-General Krismanowicz, will be brought before a court-martial on account of their conduct during the operations in Bohemia. The charges here made against them are that they neglected to furnish the commanders of the different corps d'armes with such information as would enable them advantageously to co-operate with each other. The principal accusation against the Commander-in-Chief is that he recklessly and often needlessly exposed his troops to the highly-destructive fire of the enemy's needle-guns.

MANIFESTO BY THE KAISER.

The overthrow of General Benedek created a complete panic at Vienna, and the great monetary establishments were busily employed in sending off their treasures to the virgin fortress of Comorn. It is said from Vienna that the Prussian conditions for granting a truce were so onerous that they were peremptorily rejected. A letter of the 6th says:—"There is a great political ferment in this city, and the state of public feeling is such that it would be somewhat dangerous to make any great concession to Prussia. 'Give up Vienna, if you will, is the general cry, but do not conclude peace with Prussia except on reasonable terms.'

Yesterday (July 10) the Emperor of Austria issued the following manifesto:—

To my peoples:—"The heavy misfortune which has befallen my army of the north, notwithstanding its most heroic resistance to the enemy—the increased dangers thereby menacing the fatherland—the calamities of war with which my beloved kingdom Bohemia is being desolated, and which threaten other parts of my empire—and the painful and irreparable losses sustained by so many thousands of families among my subjects, have moved to its inmost core my heart, which beats with so warm and fatherly a feeling for the good of my people. But the reliance which I expressed in my manifesto of the 17th June—a reliance on your unalterable and faithful devotion and readiness for any self-sacrifice—a reliance on the courage of my army, which even misfortune

cannot subdue—a reliance upon God and my good and sacred right—this has not wavered for a single instant. I have addressed myself to the Emperor of the French, requesting his good offices for bringing about an armistice with Italy. Not merely did the Emperor readily respond to my demand, but with the noble intention of preventing any further bloodshed, he even of his own accord offered to mediate with Prussia for a suspension of hostilities and for opening negotiations for peace. This offer I have accepted. I am prepared to make peace upon honourable conditions, in order to put an end to the bloodshed and ravages of war.

But I will never sanction a treaty of peace by which the fundamental conditions of Austria's position as a great power would be shaken. Sooner than that this should be the case, I am resolved to carry on the war to the utmost extremity, and in this I am sure of my people's approval.

All available troops are being concentrated, and the gaps in the ranks of the army are being filled up by the conscription which has been ordered, and the large enrolments of volunteers called to arms by the newly-awakened spirit of patriotism.

Austria has been severely visited by misfortune, but she is not humiliated or bowed down.

My peoples,—have confidence in your Emperor. The peoples of Austria have never shown themselves greater than in misfortune.

I will follow the example of my forefathers, and will lead you on with determination, perseverance, and unshakable confidence in God.

FRANCIS JOSEPH.

Given at my residence in the capital of Vienna, this tenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

PRUSSIA AND THE MINOR GERMAN POWERS.

Several corps of the Federal army seem to be languidly moving from Frankfort, but the Diet has been paralysed by the Prussian victories, and the proposal to fortify that city had been indefinitely adjourned. By an almost unanimous vote, the Chamber of Deputies of Nassau have again refused the proposal for putting the army of that State on a war footing. Prussian troops had been seen at Bingen, not far distant from Mayence.

The following telegrams show that there has been a collision between the Prussians and the Bavarians, though the troops on either side were not apparently very numerous:—

EISENACH, July 5.

A severe engagement has taken place between the Prussians and Bavarians, near Dernbach. The Bavarians were repulsed, and the Prussians have occupied Dernbach in strong force. There were a great number wounded on both sides.

EISENACH, July 6 (Evening).

In the engagement which took place at Dernbach between the Prussian Groeben division and the Bavarians, the former captured eight positions. The Prussians are advancing victoriously.

The division under General Beyer has repulsed a body of Bavarian artillery and cavalry near Hunfeld.

Brunswick is placing its army on a war footing to be placed at the disposal of Prussia. The city of Hamburg also. The magistrates of Schleswig have drawn up a congratulatory address to King William upon the recent success of the Prussian arms, which says:—"The inhabitants of Schleswig, though proud to call themselves the youngest citizens of the Prussian State, regret that their sons have not been summoned as Prussian soldiers to the field of battle."

On Monday the Empress arrived at Potsdam, and met with an enthusiastic reception. A large number of the members of the Hungarian Diet went to meet her Majesty. An Imperial proclamation has been issued in Hungary calling upon the volunteers to hasten to enrol themselves under the banners of the army, in order to protect the Fatherland, which is threatened by the events of war.

THE WAR IN ITALY.

The week's news has altogether been mortifying to the Italians. On Tuesday, the 3rd, Garibaldi attacked the Austrians at Monte Suello. Protected by the strength of their position, the Austrians made a strong resistance, and the Volunteers finally fell back in good order upon Rocca d'Anfo. Among the killed is one captain of volunteers. Garibaldi himself is slightly wounded in the thigh, but was likely to be on active duty in the course of a few days. An official account states that the repulse of the Garibaldini was owing to their ammunition being rendered useless by a heavy rain. But the *Daily News* correspondent gives a much more serious reason for the defeat.

From 3:30 p.m., when the first shot was fired, till 5:40, when the Garibaldini were in full retreat towards San Antonio, the fire of the enemy was terribly lively and well directed, whilst that of the Garibaldini was, in general, exceedingly wild, and mostly, except in the case of the Bersaglieri, not directed at all. Although the order to charge with the bayonet, which is supposed to be the peculiar weapon of the Garibaldini, was repeatedly given, only in a single instance was it responded to. As that bayonet charge was, amidst many disgraceful episodes, the only brilliant incident of the day, I may mention that it was ordered and headed by Captain de Verna, of the 5th company of the 3rd Regiment, who had his left elbow fractured by a ball.

At the most critical period of the engagement I observed the strong grey cob which Garibaldi uses in the mountains, being led riderless to the front, and a few minutes later saw Garibaldi himself suddenly appear fifty yards ahead of those on foot, as if he had risen up from the road. Mounting his cob, the general rode quietly towards a small body of his men, who were crouching fearfully by the side of the road, and calling them "Ragazzi" in a gentle voice, tried in vain to encourage them to advance. That Garibaldi's appearance should have been so strangely ineffectual in restoring their courage was to me, indeed, a marvel, and, perhaps, a greater marvel still, to see the general, having failed in his first attempt, give the matter up as a bad job, and ride gently back along the road. The explanation probably is that Garibaldi was faint from loss of blood,

having already received a flesh wound in his left thigh which compelled him later to leave the field. Not once, when the fire was hot and encouragement needed, did I hear any volunteer raise that cry of "Evviva Garibaldi" which is so dinned into one's ears on peaceful occasions."

The Garibaldini retreated before the Tyrolean jagers in wild confusion. From 300 to 500 of the volunteers were killed and wounded. Garibaldi had removed to Brescia to get his wound dressed. On the 7th, according to a Vienna telegram, another engagement took place at Vezza. After a severe fight, lasting five hours, the Italians were driven back over the Tucardine pass, with a loss of 200 killed and wounded. The Austrian loss was twenty-one men *hors de combat*.

This event did not dispose the Italians to receive with special favour the news that Venetia had been made over to France. It gave rise to a feeling of profound discontent. The *Times* correspondent, writing from Milan, says he was in that city when the news of the Treaty of Villafranca came, but that it did not occasion so great a surprise and shock as the cession of Venetia. The Florence newspapers regard this event as a stratagem to isolate Prussia, and then resume hostilities against Italy. They declare that Italy will not lend herself to such a proceeding, but will remain faithful to the national cause to the last. The cession of Venetia to France with a view to its subsequent cession to Italy would be a violation of the national rights, and a submission to the foreigner. Italy will owe Venice to her arms alone.

According to Italian accounts, a portion of the Austrian force in Venetia had been ordered into Bohemia. Probably, in consequence of this stop, General Cialdini on Sunday crossed the Po, at the head of his army corps. A despatch from Castiglione, of the 7th, says:—

The right bank of the Mincio has been entirely evacuated by the Austrians, who have mined the bridge at Borghetto and continue to raise earthworks on the left bank of the Mincio.

A large body of troops has left Verona. Their destination is unknown.

Prince Amadeus has now entirely recovered, and will re-assume the command of his brigade to-morrow.

On the 5th, according to an Austrian telegram, Captain Gredder, of the Imperial Jager Regiment, with four companies, successfully repulsed 6,000 Italian volunteers, supported by many cannon and two gunboats on Lake Idro. The enemy were repulsed five times, with a loss of 700 men killed and wounded.

A supplement to the *Official Gazette* of Florence contains the following report of the Italian losses in the battle of Custoza on the 24th ult. The loss among the officers was 69 killed, 203 wounded, 63 prisoners, and 20 missing. The 1st Army Corps had 369 men killed, 1,759 wounded, and 2,853 prisoners and missing. The 2nd Corps two wounded and nine prisoners. In the 3rd Corps there were 281 killed, 1,135 wounded, and 1,362 prisoners and men missing. The Reserve Cavalry Division had one killed, 13 wounded, and 88 prisoners. Total loss in men, 651 killed, 2,909 wounded, and 4,252 prisoners and men missing.

The *Patrie* states that Italy has laid down as the condition of her acceptance of the armistice the immediate occupation by her troops of two fortresses of the Quadrilateral.

Several municipalities of Italy have forwarded a congratulatory address to the Prussian Minister in Florence.

FRANCE.

The news of the proposal of an armistice was received with great joy in Paris, and many houses were illuminated. At Marseilles the President of the Chamber of Commerce, in presence of all the members, decorated the statue of the Emperor with a laurel crown, amidst the acclamation of a great assemblage. At Lyons there was an instantaneous burst of enthusiasm. A reaction at once took place in her famous industry, and before the day closed large purchases were made in testimony of the confidence felt in the preservation of peace. All Mezières, Charleville, Sedan, Lille, and Rothes, put on their holiday dress at the same time as Paris.

La France believes itself able to state that the Derby Cabinet has strongly recommended Italy to accept the mediation of the Emperor Napoleon.

The *Temps* considers the passage of the Po by General Cialdini, in spite of the cession of Venice to France, as the grave event of the day:—"It is difficult to believe that the Italians could have taken so decisive a step without having previously ascertained that it would not give offence to France." The *Pays* writes that by invading Venetia Italy seems to have forgotten what she owes to the generosity and courage of the victors of Magenta and Solferino.

The authorities at Toulon have not received orders for the despatch of the squadron in the ports, but are to hold themselves in readiness, in case of need, to arm ten steam vessels, with a certain number of frigates and corvettes.

A Paris correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* says France has ordered her flag to be placed on all Venetian fortresses, has sent a Commissioner to Venetia as chief of administration, and has prepared to send a fleet to the Adriatic.

The Paris correspondent of the *Star* gives the following report:—

The men on the reserve lists all through the country have received notices to hold themselves in readiness to join their respective regiments. The Emperor scarcely quits the Tuilleries: he works day and night, with M. Drouyn de Lhuys, in his *cabinet de travail*, and the exchange of telegraphic despatches between this Court

and those of Berlin, Vienna, and Florence is incessant. A report is afloat that Prince Napoleon will start at once, charged with a mission for the Italian headquarters. This mission is one of the highest importance. On the other hand, we hear that the Tuilleries, this morning, sent a message to Victor Emmanuel expressing in no measured terms its dissatisfaction at Cialdini having crossed the Po, and thus invaded French territory.

EXTRACTS FROM CORRESPONDENCE.

THE PRUSSIAN FIELD TELEGRAPH.—This defect of communication was, in the case of the Prussians, remedied by their field telegraph. Each commander knew from hour to hour the position of the head of his colleague's columns. On the evening of the 28th Prince Frederick Charles knew that the Crown Prince held Skalitz and Trautenau; and the Crown Prince knew that his cousin had mastered Turnau and Munchengrätz. The Giant Mountains had become, strategically, a geographical expression. Very different operations, these, from the speculative movements of the times of Frederick or Napoleon.

THE USE OF THE NEEDLE-GUN.—We read in the *Moniteur du Soir*:—"Letters from Berlin attribute in great part to the employment of the needle-gun (*Zundnadelgewehr*) the success achieved by the armies of King William. According to these communications the Austrian battalions, conforming to the instructions of Marshal Benedek, were to have endeavoured in all these encounters to attack their adversaries with the bayonet, but they rarely succeeded. The Prussian line, often disposed in three ranks, as in the time of Frederick the Great, and contrary to the prescriptions of their existing regulations, allowed them to approach to about 150 yards, the officers preventing the men from firing, and habitually recommending them to stoop down so as to offer a smaller mark to the fire of the enemy. But from the moment that the enemy's forces arrived at that distance they were received with five or six rounds, fired shot upon shot with the extraordinary rapidity attainable by the system of breech-loading, and which struck down every time so many men that the attacking party were forced to retire in disorder, notwithstanding the heroic example of their officers, of whom the Prussian reports speak most highly. On the rare occasions when, favoured by the ground, the Austrians have succeeded in crossing bayonets, they have always had the advantage. The checks suffered by the Austrian cavalry must also be principally attributed to the new weapon. The Prussian horse have adopted the tactics of awaiting the charge of the Austrian squadrons, and covering them with a well-sustained fire from their needle carbines. They kill thus a great many men and horses, and only put themselves in motion when they see the enemy beginning to hesitate, and so presenting themselves within reach under circumstances naturally unfavourable."

A NOVEL SCENE AT ERFURT.—When our train from Leipzig to Gotha had arrived at Erfurt, we were detained for some time that a convoy of Hanoverians might pass. Loud was the greeting exchanged between the foes of Langensalza. Immense the amount of beer supplied at carriage-windows. Said I to some Prussian musketeers, "How is it that you like these men one day and kill their comrades a day before?" They made answer, smiling, "These are our brothers, and we know that when next they fight it will be in Prussian uniform." Which may be considered a friendly view of annexation.—*Letter in the Daily News*.

THE PANIC IN VIENNA.—Although it rained hard at Vienna on the morning of the 1st, a great number of persons went in procession from the cathedral to the church of the "Mother of Help," in the suburb Mariahilf, where the Cardinal Archbishop of Vienna prayed the Almighty to give success to the arms of Austria. The Archduke Francis Charles and the Archduchess Sophie (the parents of the Emperor) took part in the procession, and the Empress and the Archduke Ludwig Victor, her brother-in-law, attended Divine service in the above-mentioned church, where is a black picture of the Virgin to which wonder-working powers are attributed.

THE BATTLE OF CUSTOZZA.—**A SINGULAR EPISODE.**—But let me now register one of the most striking episodes of that memorable day. It was five o'clock p.m., when General Bixio, whose division held an elevated position not far from Villafranca, was attacked by three strong Austrian brigades, which had debouched at the same time from three different roads, supported with numerous artillery. An officer of the Austrian staff, waving a white handkerchief, was seen galloping towards the front of Bixio's position, and once in the presence of this general, bade him surrender. Those who are not personally acquainted with Bixio cannot form an idea of the impression this bold demand must have made on him. I have been told that, on hearing the word "surrender," his face turned pale, then flushed like purple, and, darting at the Austrian messenger, said, "Major, if you dare to pronounce once more the word surrender in my presence, I tell you, and Bixio always keeps his word, that I will have you shot at once." The Austrian officer had scarcely reached the general who had sent him, than Bixio, rapidly moving his division, fell with such impetuosity on the Austrian column, which were ascending the hill, that they were thrown pell-mell into the valley, causing the greatest confusion amongst their reserves. Bixio himself led his men, and with his aides-de-camp, Cavaliere Filippo Fermi, Count Martini, and Colonel Malenchiini, all Tuscans, actually charged the enemy. I have been told that, on hearing this episode, Garibaldi said, "I am not at all surprised,

for Bixio is the best general I have made."—*Correspondent of the Morning Post*.

THE WOUNDED AT BRESCIA.—A letter from Brescia says:—"At nine in the morning I went to visit the wounded, who are at this moment the most popular and most interesting personages in Brescia. Strictly speaking, I believe, admission to the hospital is forbidden without an authorisation from the municipality, but anyone who takes anything is allowed by the guardians to pass. A basket of oranges or lemons, a few pounds of sugar, or a bundle of old linen, is quite sufficient to obtain an entrance. I took a basket of oranges and dared not risk a refusal, but the guardian, perceiving me, said, 'Do you wish to enter, sir?' 'I certainly do, but I warn you that I do not know anyone.' 'Still, come in, if your heart tells you to do so.' My heart did tell me, and I entered. I recognised on penetrating into this hospital, the place where I had seen in 1859 the Duke d'Abrantes, who was wounded at Solferino. His wound was said to be slight, but he died in a few days. With the exception of a few soldiers placed at the extremity of the apartment, the men are not severely wounded, and will recover. The ladies go from one patient to another, and I see some young ones lavishing consolation and sweetmeats on the wounded. 'It is too much,' said a young bersagliere to a young lady who placed the entire contents of her basket on the patient's bed. The lady had a thoroughly Roman answer ready, 'Nothing is too much for a drop of blood.' Some—certainly but a small number—are already on foot, and walk about or station themselves behind the grating of the vestibule. These will soon rejoin their regiments. One of them said to me, 'I don't know why they keep me here, since I want to smoke.' Another, 'If it were not that duty recalls us to my regiment, it would be very amusing to stop here on account of the company.' In fine, it is impossible to be treated with more care or more delicacy."

THE RACE TO KONIGGRATZ.—Pell-mell they came, and pell-mell our train was mingled with them. "What, in the name of heaven, is it all?" "Why, we have been beaten by the Prussians again. They have taken sixty carriages of the reserve ammunition, and thirty squadrons of their horses are following us at full gallop." "All make for the fortress," was the cry, and on we swept in furious haste, through the village and suburb—jagers and foot soldiers tramping along the sides of the road, artillery and horses galloping, till we reached a sort of fieldwork hastily thrown up in front of the inundated fields through which the Prague highway leads to the city. Here field-pieces were in position to command the causeway, and a body of infantry lined the trenches. Further on we could see troops moving through the meadows, and the parapets, bristling with guns, were erected by the shakoes of the Austrian artillerymen. At the outer gate there was a confusion beyond description—officers, pistol in hand, swore and threatened the drivers of the vehicles, who tried to fit two carriages in a space which would only hold one; but it would answer no purpose to dwell on the disorder, for at last we got through, passed over the outer moat and the main, over drawbridge and under portal, till the panting horses drew up in the Grossen Ring of Koniggratz, about half-past eight o'clock at night, after a day quite full enough of war's alarms, and with a perfect certainty that we were to be besieged till Feldzeugmeister von Benedek came to our succour.—*Mr. Russell in the Times*.

AN INTERVIEW WITH MARSHAL BENEDEK.—The Commandant of the Police, who was smoking his cigar at the portico, received us and conducted us upstairs—massive stone, through vaulted passages, to the ante-chambers, filled with officers and orderlies, and through the folding doors there was a glimpse of a large hall, like a great German *salle-à-manger*, with a long table filled at each side with some sixty or seventy officers, sitting down to begin dinner. Feldzeugmeister Count von Benedek was seated about half-way down on the left, and talking loudly and with much animation. On seeing me he rose, and began a short address to the gentleman acting as correspondent of a Vienna paper, an ex-officer of Engineers, warning him against sending intelligence by letter or telegraph which could prove injurious. The correspondent stood as the General spoke, and on the conclusion of his warning Feldzeugmeister Benedek, bowing to me, said in German, I was welcome, and asked me if I understood what he said. I replied in the affirmative, and then he remarked that he relied on my promise to do no harm to the army at which I was received. The dinner was plain soldiers' fare—soup of rice and vegetables, *bouillie*, roast meat, goose, and cheese, with decanters of white and red Hungarian wine and water. Then came cheese, coffee, and a liqueur. During dinner Feldzeugmeister von Benedek spoke repeatedly in clear ringing tones to officers as they came in from time to time; he read despatches and received reports—all during the meal. The talk all round the table was loud and free and genial. Officers of all ranks mingled together—generals, captains, colonels, lieutenants. There was young Prince Esterhazy, who had just ridden ninety-five miles that day, and was still ready for duty. There, in a handsome Hussar uniform, was Baron Ambroisy, who had left his seat in the Hungarian Parliament to fight the Prussians. There, in another gay cavalry uniform, was young Hunyadi; and there were Lichtensteins, Festetics, and many another representative of historic names and families, in tunics, white and brown, and light blue and gray; some old and covered with order, others young and burning for distinction. Cigars were handed round, and lighted and smoked, and after an hour at table the company retired and the

Feldzeugmeister took his leave of us and went to his private apartments. In bearing and features he resembles Sir John Pennefether, but his features are rather sharp, his actions and tones are prompt and energetic, his figure is lean and wiry, the profile sharply cut, the eyes dark and exceedingly bright and penetrating—his whole bearing that of a soldier.—*Mr. Russell in the Times*.

A CANDID OPINION ABOUT THE GARIBALDINI.—Writing from Salo on the 5th inst., the special correspondent of the *Daily News*, whose enthusiasm for Garibaldi is very strong, says:—"The first bit of news that meets me here is that Garibaldi is still at Roca d'Anfo, having never left the place; the second, that the Austrians have retired from Bagolino, Monte Suello, and Caffaro; the third, that Austria, considering that she has saved her honour in Italy, makes a voluntary cession of Venetia to the Italians. The last piece of intelligence, whether true or false, is received with marked signs of displeasure by the volunteers. For my own part, I sincerely hope it may be true. After the horrible carnage and the distressing spectacle which I witnessed on Tuesday last, I do not feel as if I could ever again look upon war as anything but a most terrible curse. If the war continues, were I Garibaldi, I should at once send home at least half of the volunteers, who, possessing neither moral nor physical force, are infinitely worse than useless anywhere, and especially in the mountains, where they block up the narrow roads like a flock of terrified sheep. Having watched the Garibaldini loafing about the towns and crowding *cafés* and eating-houses for nearly a fortnight, already before they received their terrible baptism of Tuesday, I felt persuaded that their utter disorganisation and want of earnest purpose of any kind must prove fatal to them in the face of danger. Then came that fight at San Antonio, where I found my previous conviction most painfully confirmed. Of the officers, as a body, one cannot speak too highly, but of at least one-half of the men—Bersaglieri always accepted—I much fear one cannot speak too lowly. That raw, weak lads, picked up anywhere in the streets, dressed up in red or any other coloured shirts, and pitted suddenly, without drill or military discipline, against regular troops and the best riflemen in the world, as the Kaiser-Jäger probably are, should have been able to effect anything, would indeed have been surprising."

GENERAL DELLA MARMORA.—Your readers will remember the strange tenacity with which La Marmora clung to his portfolio of a Cabinet Minister when he decided—most unhappily—on going to the camp. Was not this because his presence in the Cabinet was needed for the moment when France should come forward with her propositions and adjustments? Perhaps the opprobrium and ridicule with which his military incompetence has covered him may, after all, do Italy the signal service of incapacitating him from effecting further mischief in his civil capacity. The outcry against him is universal. The Crown Prince, we are told, is loud in his demands for his removal. Let us hope that the subservience to France, which the universal belief in La Marmora's high-minded integrity and chivalrous honour compels one to attribute to narrow-minded stupidity and obstinacy alone, rather than to any less pardonable motive, may now be put an end to by setting him aside.—*Letter from Florence*.

BISMARCK'S POLICY.—For the moment Count Bismarck will, it is to be presumed, temporise. If he cannot afford to refuse the armistice, already demanded by France in her new rôle of imperious mediator, he may yet issue a unity proclamation to the people of Germany. Indeed, such a coup is actually in contemplation.—*Berlin Letter, July 5*.

FRANCHE ANNESSIONS.—As a faithful reporter of what I see going on around me, I am afraid I am constrained to add that if the French have still the same hankering after Southern Belgium and Western Switzerland as they exhibited in different periods of their history, the opportunity for securing the convenience of this Government to the annexation of these valuable provinces may be close at hand.—*Berlin Correspondent*.

THE AUSTRIAN PRISONERS.—The prisoners are very well treated, the officers being allowed to retain their swords, and the men moving about with but little restraint in the towns where they have been quartered. It is hardly too much to say they are petted by their good-natured captors. People gaze at them with friendly curiosity, and pay for the privilege in beer, cigars, and the like. As to the officers, they dine at the mess with their Prussian equals in rank.—*Letter from Berlin*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A new uniform has just appeared on the Italian field of battle, that of the members of the International Association for succouring the wounded, who wear those words inscribed on their hats, and have, as a distinctive sign, a white band with a red cross round their arm.

BENEDEK AND THE INVASION OF PRUSSIA.—The Breslau papers publish a proclamation to the Prussian people, drawn up by Marshal Benedek, and captured among the papers of the Austrian General Fragner, who fell in the engagement at Skalitz, upon the 28th ult. It bears no date, and was evidently intended to be issued when the Austrians had advanced into Prussian territory. After stating the punishments that would be inflicted for various acts of disobedience, it concludes as follows:—"I trust that the people of Prussia will be careful, with calm reason and noble attitude, not to aggravate the fate of their country, and I readily and loudly admit that no one will more sincerely rejoice than I if I should not be forced to let my hand weigh upon it with iron force."—(Signed)

BENICK. Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Austrian Northern Army."

A Vienna letter says that ever since his great defeat General Benick has been subject to violent nervous attacks, but that the report he had shot himself was false.

It is stated in correspondence from Vienna that as far back as the 11th or 12th of June Austria and France concluded a kind of convention in respect to Venetia.

The King of Prussia has ordered that all wounded and captured Austrian officers should be released on giving their parole to return to their homes and not again serve against Prussia during the war.

Kossuth has issued an address to the Hungarian soldiers, in which he says that they owe no fidelity to Austria, and that if they remain under her flag they are deserters from the national cause. The address is issued from the headquarters of the Italian army, and bears the date of June 24.

During the battle of the 24th June, the telegraphic line of the Italian army was cut between Goito and Villafranca.

France, like England (says a Paris letter), is now making haste to supply her army with needle-guns. I have seen it in print that she has 50,000 of them already; but this I think is a great exaggeration, for I have been assured there are not at this moment more than 6,000 in all the country. However, experiments are daily going on at Vincennes, and it is said that the ordinary rifle may be easily adapted to the needle system.

AMERICA.—Bavarian, Wurtemburg, Baden, Nassau, and Hessian plenipotentiaries have met at Munich to prepare a new Zollverein among the Southern States, in case the old and more comprehensive union of the same name be not revived after the war.

AMERICA.—Intelligence from New York is to June 30th.

The Fenian prisoners in Canada will be tried by the civil courts. The grand jury at Canandaigua found bills of indictment for breach of the neutrality laws against twenty Fenians arrested at Malone and Buffalo. The prisoners were released on giving bail to appear for trial at the next term of the Circuit Court. James Stephens has received letters of endorsement from numerous circles formerly adhering to the Roberts faction. Roberts had published a card stating that the Fenian organisation will not be used for political purposes in America. At a meeting in New York Roberts said that the next time the Fenians moved it would be with an impetus that no power could withstand. A letter from Horace Greeley, expressing sympathy with the Fenian cause, was read to the meeting. Resolutions were adopted, declaring "that the trickling of the Federal Executive and the Secretary of State to the designs of European monarchists merits the sternest reprobation."

The Senate had passed the bill to continue in force for two years the Freedmen's Bureau. The bill would go to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

In reply to the late resolution of the House, the President had sent to Congress a list of all American citizens reported to have arrived in Ireland since the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act.

The National Union Club had issued a call for a National Union Convention on the 14th of August to aid in completing the restoration of the Union. Delegates from all States and territories were to attend. The Radicals were about to assemble a caucus at Washington to take measures to counteract the influence of the National Club. They would, it is stated, nominate General Grant for the Presidency. The Conservative members of Congress were preparing an address endorsing the call for a National Union Convention at Philadelphia in August.

The Connecticut Legislature had ratified the Reconstruction Amendment.

The freedmen had been creating disorders in Sumter county, South Carolina, and detachments of regulars had been sent there to preserve order. Martial law is being enforced in five counties of Florida in consequence of the civil authorities failing to protect loyal persons.

Mr. Seward is rumoured to have concluded a secret treaty with the Emperor Napoleon, the understanding being that the United States should observe strict neutrality and non-intervention in the affairs of Mexico. After the withdrawal of the French, Maximilian would secure his election as president, and would afterwards declare himself Emperor, thus avoiding the Monroe doctrine.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Five thousand cotton-planters from the Northern States have settled in the State of Alabama.

THE PRINCIPALITIES AND TURKEY.—It is stated by a French paper that the Porte has recognised Prince Charles of Hohenzollern as Hospodar of Roumania, one of the conditions being that the tribute hitherto paid shall be doubled.

THE PRUSSIAN ELECTIONS.—The result of 244 elections to the Prussian Chamber of Deputies is now known. Of the members elected, 85 belong to the Party of Progress, 36 to the Left Centre, 76 to the Conservatives, 20 to the Polish party, and 12 are old Liberals.

TELEGRAPH TO CHINA.—The English residents in China have taken the first step towards securing telegraphic communication with England, by way of Siberia. It is expected that in a few months London and China will be brought within ten days' communication.

THE ABYSSINIAN CAPTIVES.—Intelligence from Abyssinia announces that the departure of the

European captives has again been delayed by the Emperor Theodore. Their fate depends upon the result of the mission of Mr. Flad to the British Government, requesting, on behalf of the Emperor, the assistance of England in the event of war between Egypt and Abyssinia. The Emperor is unpopular, and the country is in a state of brigandage.

THE EMPRESS EUGENIE AND THE CHOLERA PATIENTS.—The Empress, on her arrival at Amiens, was received at the railway-station by the principal functionaries of the department, the Bishop, the Procureur-Général, the Mayor of Amiens, and the military authorities. Her Majesty at once proceeded to the Hotel-Dieu, and was met by Doctor Tavernier, principal physician, and M. Alexandre, head surgeon. The imperial visitor approached the bed of each patient, and spoke a few kindly words, and, after a long stay, returned to the prefecture. As her Majesty was leaving the hospital, two poor children were presented to her as having been rendered orphans by the cholera, and the Empress immediately announced her determination to adopt them. After a rapid *déjeuner*, her Majesty visited all the other establishments for the reception of cholera patients in the city, and then left for Paris. On issuing from the railway terminus her Majesty was received by a large crowd who had become aware of her visit to the infected city, and who cheered her most enthusiastically.

Miscellaneous News.

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS.—Poor rates and assessed taxes due previously to the 5th January last must be paid on or before the 20th instant, to entitle a voter to be on the next register. The lists of the last registration are now on the doors of all churches and chapels.

A MONSTROUS SENTENCE.—At the Warwickshire quarter sessions on Thursday, the chairman (Mr. W. Dickens) passed sentence of seven years' penal servitude on a young man named Bush, who had been convicted of stealing two tame rabbits, value 2s. The prisoner, on hearing the sentence, had to be assisted from the dock, while his wife was removed in a swoon.

EARL RUSSELL AND REFORM.—In reply to an address from the Plymouth Reform League meeting, held recently, Earl Russell says that:—"The Ministers did not advise her Majesty to dissolve Parliament, because dissolution would not have increased the number of supporters of reform sufficiently to carry the bill and compensate for the bitterness and expense of an election."

A TREAT FOR ST. GILES'S POOR.—Upwards of 300 of the poor of St. Giles's attending Mr. Hatton's services at the King-street Mission Hall, were taken out last week to Epping Forest in vans. Dinner and tea were provided, and the whole day's enjoyment seemed to be most thoroughly appreciated by all present. An open-air meeting was held in the evening, presided over by Mr. George Hatton, and suitable addresses were delivered by Mr. Keaster, and Zachariah Knife, the converted navvy.

A MINISTER ATTACKED BY SUNSTROKE WHILE PREACHING.—On Friday last, while the Rev. William Griffith, of Holyhead, was preaching in the open air at a yearly assembly of Independents held in the town of Pwllheli, the sun being very powerful at the time, he was attacked in the head by a slight *coup de soleil*, which instantly disabled him. We learn that the rev. gentleman has since reached his home, and it is hoped that by rest and proper treatment the effects of the stroke will soon disappear.

AGED PILGRIMS' ASYLUM.—A third treat was given to the poor pensioners in this refuge for aged Christians, on Wednesday, by Mr. John Gadsby, of Cowley Hall, near Uxbridge. The pensioners were conveyed by vans, engaged by Mr. Gadsby for the purpose, from Camberwell to the Great Western Railway, Paddington, thence in a special carriage to West Drayton Station, where gigs and carriages were waiting to convey them to Cowley Hall. There they had lunch, dinner, and tea, returning to town in the evening. There were twenty-six women in the party, their united ages being 2,095 years.

FREE DRINKING FOUNTAINS ASSOCIATION.—The Metropolitan Free Drinking Fountains Association held its seventh annual meeting at St. James's Hall on Thursday. Earl Grosvenor, M.P., presided. A report was read, which showed that the association had built additional fountains during the year. They had now, with those erected by private persons, 140 fountains supplying water in crowded districts. A lady had presented them with 1,000l.; Mr. Charles Buxton, M.P., had erected a fountain at Westminster; and an Indian prince had sent over 1,000l. for the erection of a fountain in Hyde Park. There are still whole parishes, densely populated, in which there are no fountains. It is estimated that between 300 and 400 will be needed in all. The association have expended all the funds entrusted to them.

HENRY VINCENT'S VISIT TO AMERICA.—We learn that Henry Vincent sail in the Scotia for New York on the 25th of August next; and remembering that he has devoted his life to the cause of social, moral, and political progress throughout the length and breadth of England, and that all the wise and beneficial legislation in this country for the last twenty-five years has been powerfully aided by his eloquent and earnest advocacy, we are glad of the opportunity of wishing him a pleasant and prosperous voyage, and in due time a safe return. As our readers are well aware, on the breaking out of the American war Mr. Vincent at once took the side of the North. He lectured night after night during the whole conflict in

all parts of the kingdom to immense audiences, and roused a perfect enthusiasm on the constitutional side. He goes to America to study her wonderful people, their vast resources, and their great institutions. He also intends to deliver lectures in the United States on questions of public interest. On his return to England we hope he will be able to spread through his native land the impressions he has received; for we are sure they will be most instructive—since no large-hearted man can pay a visit to Transatlantic England without being favourably impressed with the people of that almost illustrious continent.—*Bedfordshire Mercury*.

THE LATE THUNDERSTORM.—Several accidents were caused by the storm of Friday evening in addition to the damage occasioned by the lightning to St. Matthew's Church in Islington. At Wimbledon a lad named White, whilst walking along, was struck by the lightning and thrown to the ground. He was for a few minutes insensible, but happily recovered. The lightning entered the house of Mr. Wooding, Stoke Newington, forced out the kitchen window, shivered a steel fanier, and damaged many other articles in the house. The two daughters of Mr. Wooding remain deaf from the effects of the shock. Between six and seven o'clock a fine heifer was killed by lightning while grazing in a field at Willesden. The driver of a cart from Uxbridge to London was struck down by the lightning, but soon recovered. The horse was also struck, and received so much injury that it was found necessary to kill it. Mr. Joseph Hattfield, farmer, of Harrow, was struck, and for a short time deprived of his senses. His left arm was much affected, and his hand bears a scar from the stroke. Two sheep were killed in an adjacent field at the same time. The same evening a farmer at Slinfold, in Sussex, named Holden, was killed by the lightning in a shed on his farm, in which he had taken refuge.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Last Wednesday, July 5th, the second ballad concert took place, and though there was some disappointment felt, and a shadow thrown over the company by the announcement that three of the singers who had been expected, were prevented through bereavement from fulfilling their engagement, i.e. (Mdme. Sainton-Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Miss Edmonds), the performance as a whole was a success. The Handel Orchestra is a very trying place for a single voice, however powerful, and not one fourth of the audience can really get the full effect of the voice, or, we think, thoroughly enjoy the music, but it seems to be of little consequence, for there were many thousand visitors on Wednesday all apparently well pleased with what they heard. The company certainly do their utmost to provide accommodation for their visitors, and the charge for reserved seats is very moderate; but those who cannot afford even that luxury, must sit at least an hour before the concert to obtain a hearing. The performers on this occasion were of the best, Mesdames Grisi and Parepa, Miss Poole, and Miss Eyles, Messieurs Hohle, Weiss, and Santley. On Saturday the 7th, the *fläche* of the Royal Dramatic College was held, at which there were above twenty-two thousand visitors. If one could imagine an old-fashioned country fair brought into the Crystal Palace, attended by a fashionably dressed crowd, it would give some idea of the state of affairs on Saturday, but no country fair ever had such determined applicants for money as were the fair saleswomen on this occasion. Among the crowd, towering above his fellows, Chang moved placidly along with that look of superiority which height lends to a man; his view of the various amusements must have been much easier to him than to the unfortunate many who were only of common stature. Next Wednesday the third ballad concert will take place, and Mdme. Grisi, Mr. Sims Reeves, and others are announced.

DOVER TO CALAIS.—Mr. Hawkshaw, the well-known engineer, is engaged in the preliminary operations necessary to determining the practicability of a submarine road to the Continent. Boring are now being made at a considerable expense in the neighbourhood of Dover, and, by permission of the French Government, between Calais and Boulogne; and in the course of this summer explorations will be made in mid-channel. Such trials are essential in order to obtain positive knowledge concerning the nature, extent, and thickness of the strata. It is proposed to carry on the excavation for the tunnel from both ends, as well as from shafts in the channel. At the top of the shafts powerful steam-engines will be erected for pumping, for drawing up the excavated material, and for supplying power to the machinery by which excavation will be effected. The tunnel will communicate on the French side with the Northern of France Railway, and on the English side with the South-Eastern and London, Chatham, and Dover Railways, "so that there will be an unbroken line of railway communication between London and Paris." Another scheme is that proposed by Mr. Fowler, the engineer, of an ocean ferry, worked by steam-vessels of immense size, constructed to carry across the Channel, not merely passengers and their luggage, but the railway-trains in which they are brought from London or Paris. These boats are to start from docks to be specially constructed at Dover and Calais, and will, like the Great Eastern steamship, convey their living freight with practical immunity from the discomforts of a sea passage. The details have already been worked out in the designs of the vessels, under the eye of Mr. Fowler, and they will insure to the passengers protection from weather, and from all the present delays and inconveniences of transhipment. The scheme is one which could be completed and brought into operation in less than two years, with an expenditure of less than a million and a-half sterling.

Literature.

"MISS MARJORIBANKS."*

"Miss Marjoribanks" is an exceedingly clever story. The materials employed are, certainly, of the most unsubstantial description; but that does not diminish the difficulty of dealing with them. Indeed, we know not where, among the writers of the present day, to look for one who would bring an equally light and airy touch to their manipulation. The whole bears about the same relation to actual life, as a pantomime does to a court, or (we beg pardon of the accomplished authoress) as "Salem" does to any chapel organisation to which our experience has extended. But this matters little to us when we are in search of recreation and amusement—having concluded a half-hour's truce with the sober earnest of life; and are not unwilling to let lighter fancy take her turn with her lofty and grave sister, imagination.

And "Miss Marjoribanks" is no less amusing than clever. Lucilla herself is amusing from beginning to end; Mr. Cavendish, with his perplexing involvements, and his mastery of the highly innocent art of flirtation, is amusing; the "evenings" ("only evenings, you know, not parties") held at the Doctor's house, under the auspices of his enterprising daughter, are amusing; the *dénouement* of the story is infinitely amusing. To ask for any deeper interest, would be to show an entire misconception of the presiding genius of the whole. A real love affair, for example, is not to be thought of in the highly polished order of society which flourishes in Grange-lane: and as for a tragedy, Molière could not be freer from it. Once, even twice, we seem to be on the verge of something of the kind; but the end is nothing more than a mild scandal. Yet the interest of the story is unflaggingly sustained, and the use of the kind of incident and character to which the writer has restricted herself is highly artistic. Religion, as may be supposed from what we have said, is decently shelved in this section of the "Chronicles of Carlingford." Lucilla Marjoribanks, who, with all her undiluted worldliness, is the only really vigorous character in the book, is "not in the least 'viewy,'" having been brought up in "the old-fashioned orthodox way of having a great respect for religion, and as little to do with it as possible." Sorrow, in a not very intense form, makes its appearance in the form of the death of her father, Dr. Marjoribanks; and Lucilla occupies her seat at church "in deep mourning, a model of every 'religious observance': between services, turning to her 'sermon-book,' and feeling a mild pleasure when the need to move her marker discloses the edifying fact that she has "read fifty pages before 'tea-time.'" But even then, the authoress discovers to us no trace of either religious motive or religious consolation. Two clergymen are introduced; one "Low," and the other "Broad"; but Lucilla's own thoughts as to the importance of their office may be gathered from the writer's reflection (accounting for her heroine's satisfaction at the arrival of an Archdeacon in Grange-lane), that "there are circumstances in which a nice clergyman is almost as useful to the lady of a house as a 'man who can flirt.' The Archdeacon—not a successful portrait, we venture to think, but of whom more anon—is not an atom more spiritual than the other characters by whom he is temporarily surrounded; and might have been introduced into the story to show how slight a hold mere professional religionism can have upon men. The rector, we should suppose from the brief glimpses we get of him, is more in earnest; and for that very reason would be out of place at Miss Marjoribanks's "Evenings." Cousin Tom works faithfully and heroically for his well-deserved prize—if only it were somewhat better worth winning; but he disappears from the stage for the long ten years of Lucilla's social reign in Carlingford, and was not, if we remember rightly, reared among the polished circles of Grange-lane.

Some of the incidents of the story are capital. The domestic dethronement of worthy, though somewhat crusty, Dr. Marjoribanks is a genuine stroke of art; Lucilla's daring appeal to the mirror to ratify or condemn her selection of that "difficult" colour—a "pale spring green"—for the upholstering of her drawing-room, will be appreciated even by the opposite sex; and Cousin Tom's proposal is simply inimitable. Perhaps rather too much space is given to less interesting characters; as for example, to Mr. Cavendish, who, when he ceases to exercise his admirable talent for "flirtation," becomes something of a bore. Mrs. Chiley's company is endurable, just because of her good nature; Mrs. Woodburn, the satirical lady of Grange-lane, who is always using her talent for mimicry, and "taking people 'off'"—fails to excite any interest whatever. In-

deed, it is a curious reflection, as one lays down the third volume, that there is not a single man or a woman, from beginning to end of the story, with whom it would be any particular pleasure to renew acquaintance. If this be Grange-lane, Grove-street has no need to be humbled before it. It may be less elegant—and Pheebe a sad bungler in comparison with Lucilla—but after all, we cannot see any rational ground for preferring *Vanity Fair* to *Salem Chapel*.

Mrs. Olyphant is evidently fond of making parsons and "Dissenting ministers" a study; and yet her portraiture of them is, to our minds, anything but satisfactory. Mr. Tufton, indeed, is well sketched, both as glimpses of him appear in the present section of "Chronicles," and as more fully depicted in a former one. But Mr. Vincent's was an incoherent, and indeed an impossible, character: and the representative of the "Broad Church" introduced here, will as little be accepted as a fair delineation by those of that school. Some of the things Archdeacon Beverley is made to say and do, are simply absurd. Once, we are informed, after expressing himself in a miserably heartless way on some topic that has arisen, he "fixes his eyes on the ground, 'and enters meditatively, without knowing where 'he was going, in his Broad-Church way.'" We quite fail to discern the humour of this observation. On another occasion, speaking of some superannuated relative or connexion, the "Broad-Churchman" says, "with a certain air of disapproval"—"Why Providence should have let him live to such an age to do so much mischief, heaven only knows. Some different rule seems to exist up there about those matters, from what we find to answer on earth": and on yet another, he delivers himself of sentiments equally edifying, "with a snarl of concealed ferocity" "And these are creatures made in the image of God," said the Broad-Churchman, "the future wives and mothers of England" (he was speaking of some young ladies who like himself had been attracted to one of Lucilla's "Evenings")—"It is enough to make the devils laugh and the angels weep." We don't profess to enjoy a very extended acquaintance with the section of the clergy referred to; but we have little hesitation in regarding this delineation as equally authentic with the authoress's account of proceedings in connection with a less aristocratic order of clergy.

But here we must part company with our entertaining authoress. We had intended to contemplate her story exclusively from that elevated platform of social *ton* from which the admirable heroine herself never for one moment departed. But we have not altogether succeeded in doing so. In excuse, we must plead that old saying about things which are the "more conspicuous for their absence." After all, though "high art" may have seemed to the talented authoress to demand the rigid exclusion of the more vulgar and stirring passions and emotions, one cannot help missing them; and doubts arise even during the spectacle of Miss Marjoribanks's most brilliant social successes whether, after all, this is a sort of life worth living, or even thinking or writing very much about.

THE PERIODICALS.

The *Contemporary Review* is one of the most interesting and altogether the ablest of the more serious "monthlies"; and notwithstanding the distinct Church-of-England point of view from which the contributors write, we find in it more of ripe religious thought, rich learning, and Catholic feeling, than has at any time been brought into our periodical literature. In the present number is a well-informed, thoughtful, and delicately critical article on "Mr. Keble and the Christian Year"; and in pointing out his characteristics, "as emphatically the religious poet of the age," his claims as a true poet are suitably tested by a comparison with Wordsworth, to whom he was nearest in tone, and from whom he avowedly drew his inspiration. It is justly said of the "Christian Year" that there is a large class of the most real and profound religious feelings which it does not express; a defect referred by Mr. Lake, in this article, to Mr. Keble's "want of directness and intensity": but it is added, that "we may reckon amongst the best signs of an age, which he (Mr. Keble) was himself too much inclined to regard as one of hardness and decline, the fact that poetry, so pure and unworldly, should be, far above any other that can be named, the constant companion of every class of thoughtful Englishmen and English women—a true *Eirenicon*, in which, spite of all differences of thought and feeling—

Reconciled Christians meet,
And face to face and heart to heart,
High thoughts of holy love impart,
In silence meet or converse sweet.'

Mr. Plumptre contributes a very interesting sketch of "Roger Bacon"—one who may well claim a place among the highest group of English thinkers; a man not without "vanity, credulity, and irritability," and "not free from the egotism of most lonely and unappreciated students," but whose character had much in it that was "noble and heroic," and whose life was "the protracted martyrdom of one who loved truth and

"knowledge with a passionate devotion." Mr. Vaughan's article on "The Life of our Lord," is principally a sympathetic but truly impartial review of the recent work of M. de Pressensé, and also, we are glad to see, does justice to the little volume of the Rev. Mr. Andrews, reprinted last year in London, which, without parade of learning, gives a thoroughly candid and careful summary concerning disputed questions connected with the chronology, geography, and history of our Lord's life, with calm and sound judgment on the evidence, and brief, clear expositions of His words and works, that, on occasion, disclose much spiritual insight and wisdom. But the paper that will perhaps most interest our readers is one on "Recent Nonconformist Sermons." The preachers reviewed are Dr. Raleigh, Mr. Dale, Professor Reynolds, and the late Mr. Hull, of Lynn. The whole tone of the article is generous and admiring; and we shall certainly not accuse the writer of any Anglican prejudice, when, travelling beyond such of our preachers as we have named, he remarks "that Nonconformist mediocrity seems to be something 'even below Anglican mediocrity';—yet, the reasons are not far to seek, and some of them should shame Anglicans themselves. We will not quote here the opinions expressed as to the sermons reviewed—it will be quite fair to leave the publishers of those sermons to make desirable quotations in our advertising columns—but we feel bound to make room for the following passage, differing vastly from the prevailing feeling of Church writers towards Nonconformist literature and the work of Nonconformist bodies.

"We do not hesitate to say that the great phenomenon of Nonconformity is not fairly and truthfully dealt with by us Churchmen. 'By their fruits ye shall know them.' Are the fruits of which this present article has given us a taste, such as to be lightly esteemed or set aside? And if it be thought that sound and wholesome words cannot be properly called fruits, let us examine the fruits of those words, and see whether we rightly estimate the work which those churches are doing amongst us, which lie outside the pale of episcopacy. What spectacle in the history of nations has ever been nobler than the patience and loyalty of the great middle class in this country? And while we would not for one moment depreciate the blessed influence over that class of the Church and her parochial system, we have also a right to claim at least a considerable share of the influence which has made them what they are, to the teaching of Nonconformist schools and pulpits. What would they have been, had that teaching been in the direction of discontent and disloyalty? And then let it be remembered that these teachers are for the most part working in neglect and disrepute, as far as any recognition of their work by Churchmen is concerned. Not a word is said of them in Church societies or in Church newspapers; any social recognition of them is treated by the prevalent Church party almost as a dereliction of duty. The monstrous attempt to claim for our Reformed Protestant Church a position similar to that arrogated for herself by Rome, an attempt which can only in the end cover its promoters with ridicule at all hands, has brought with it this evil among many others, that 'we are verily guilty' concerning our Nonconformist brethren. We who know better, who have been better taught history and our Bibles, are, in our speech and conduct, yielding in this matter to the encroachments of the dominant High Church party, adopting language and sanctioning usages which they know well how to turn to their own purposes, and in writing thus, let us plainly say that we are no friends to those ill-timed manifestations of pretended unity, which the opposite party in the Church of England are in the habit of making on certain occasions; those oily platform fraternisations, which, as far as our experience has gone, are strictly confined to the two hours of the public meeting. It is no hollow truism of this kind that is wanted among us, but a manly resolve to look in the face God's dealings with our Church and country, and to base our church exertions, not on a fictitious estimate of facts, but on a real one."

Macmillan has one of the most complete and intelligible reviews possible of "Mr. Baker's Exploration of the Nile Sources," too good, indeed, as some readers may possibly content themselves with such second-hand knowledge of that really great book as this review supplies. Mr. Stuart Poole continues an able review of Professor Lightfoot's "Exposition of Galatians"; and makes many remarks and suggestions which Biblical students will greatly value. Mr. Henry Kingsley begins a new story, which, in even four chapters, has already displayed his own peculiar mark, but must wait for criticism. Our readers, closing this interesting number with some momentary vexation that Mrs. Norton's story is still unfinished, must make what they can of the following note:—

"The Editor of *Macmillan's Magazine* announces with great regret, that the publication of the Hon. Mrs. Norton's story of 'Old Sir Douglas,' is discontinued in these pages. He is anxious that it should be understood that if the readers of the *Magazine* are thus deprived of the opportunity of following the progress of this powerful story in the pages in which it has been commenced, it is from a cause which could not be foreseen, and which it has been found impossible to obviate."

The *Cornhill* makes beginning of a new volume with a new story, of which we like well the preface and the first two chapters: and we seem likely to get much enjoyment from "The Little Village on the Cliff," which, already, as a story of our own time, has recognised the *Times*, the *Saturday Review*, and Tennyson, but has hardly yet put scene and persons so distinctly before us as to permit any report as to its promise. The attention of all readers will be drawn to "The Loss of the London; by One of the Survivors." There is not much added to the sad story as we have all heard it: but we meet with such bits of opinion as the following, which, from a seemingly

* *Chronicles of Carlingford. Miss Marjoribanks.* By the Author of "Salem Chapel," &c. In Three Volumes. Blackwood.

JULY 11, 1866.

competent reporter, have the effect of fixing blame somewhere—

"The crew had not got used to the ship; and, another difficulty, many were foreigners, and did not understand English."—"I also noticed a want of regularity and discipline in the ship."—"I feel fully convinced, as I now write this, that had the same gale overtaken us two months after, or the last week of our voyage, the London would not have succumbed as it did."—"Where the fault rests is, in the cramming her so full of goods that even the space allotted to the passengers was encroached on: this interfered with the working of the ship when trouble overtook us."—"There was not that sufficient preparation or that proper regard to life, at the outset, and in despatching the ship, that there ought to have been."—"The expressions towards the owners were anything but blessings."

The writer also confesses that he is "puzzled to this day why Captain Martin did not heave up signals," in case any passing vessel might sight them; and again that "it still is unaccountable to him why Captain Martin did not see and have boats got ready, properly manned and officered, and then tell some of the ladies, 'There is your only chance; accept it, if you choose.'" The story of the boat in which the writer with the other survivors escaped is painfully interesting; but he closes it with no deeper feeling than the acknowledgment that when he got on shore he "could scarcely believe his good fortune."

Blackwood, like its two contemporaries already noticed, has the commencement of a new fiction, "Nina Baltska; the story of a Maiden of Prague," and its materials are novel, and the handling unquestionably easy, natural, and forcible. Of course the political article on "The Collapse," has all the oomph of the Derby-Dissell gossip, criticism, and party-pretension of the passing hour; but nothing weighty enough to induce us to quote it or to pass over it. The writer of "The Principles and Issues of the American Struggle," is able enough, but there is abundant room for question as to many things assumed. The great point maintained is the validity of State rights as the basis of American Democratic liberty; and the opinion is expressed that, if it should come to be held in the Union that the first allegiance is due to the Federal power in cases not external to the Union, American Democracy is as dead as American slavery. Of the President, however, it is said, that he "is as clear in his notions of the right, as he is brave in acting upon them."

The Argosy and *the Victoria* thoroughly maintain their high character, the former ranking amongst the first of the popular magazines for the more educated classes; and the latter admirably preserving its own speciality.

Proser has interested us chiefly the last two months by its review of "Ecco Homo"; but it would be inconvenient to review a review of that remarkable work. The writer says much that we agree with, but the definition of his own position relative to historic Christianity explains the tone of the criticism in general. The article also furnishes an instance of the forcible application of one of Bishop Butler's main positions (whether fairly or unfairly may be disputed by his admirers and followers), to the maintenance of altogether unexpected attitudes towards Christianity.

BRIEF NOTICES.

Poems of the Inner Life. Selected chiefly from modern authors. (S. Low, Son, and Co.) As a "poetic aid to thought and devotion" this volume may justly be ranked with works having the same range and purpose. Two or three sentences from the preface will best set forth its specialities. "It is intended to show the deeper meaning of nature and life, giving some of the words of truth and beauty which the poets have spoken concerning that side of our inner life which is turned towards Heaven, and which is lighted by the light of God" "to be a treasury of poetic thought and faith, setting forth many phases of the inner life, while all are made one in the uniting Spirit of love and truth, the Spirit of God—the Spirit which was given freshly to us all in the life and in the Gospel of His beloved Son." But, though the editor further speaks of it as "a selection of religious, or Christian poetry," we must plainly say that there are not present here some of the chief aspects of the "inner life" in any deeply and distinctively Christian sense; and we have not overlooked the pieces from Herbert and Vaughan, Keble and Trench, Waring and Bonar. The general sentiments of faith, purity, aspiration, hope, and so on, are richly present; but not the person, the fundamental facts, the truths and experiences, that are suggested, as having a peculiar and distinguishing character, by the word Christian. The editor seems rather to extend the word to what is described as "that deeper principle of religion which underlies all the theologies." Yet, while the selection seems to us a very defective representation of the aspects of the inner life in the deepest and essentially Christian sense, there is nothing in the book but may be enjoyed and used to profit by readers the most orthodox and earnest in religion;—all is beautiful, true, quickening, refining; and the book is well fitted to be "a welcome friend on bright days—a solace and a comfort in darkness." The selections do not include hymns proper, or the compositions of the sacred poets that are to be found in all households; but gather together precious things from many sources, with true poetical feeling manifest in the selection and the grouping of the materials.

Lyra Consolationis: or, Hymns for the Day of Sorrow and Weakness. (Nisbet and Co.) We believe we are correct in saying that this excellent little volume is edited by Dr. Bonar; and if so, it does not discredit the admirable poetic gifts by which he has so truly and enduringly served the worship of the Church and the devotion of the elect. We hardly need say that the faith and hope of a Christian breathe in every page. The consolation administered is not sentimental or fanciful, as, in similar books, has often been the case; but most inward and real, and as strengthening as it is soothing. The selections are most judicious as to subject and thought, and are exquisite in feeling and poetical character. There is, however, some defect of arrangement; and it is very certain that a troubled and mourning heart is not often prepared to sympathise with the very spiritual and lofty view of the blessing of sorrow which has been placed first in this volume. "Books of consolation" should carefully observe the conditions of true helpfulness to new grief and its intellectual depression and doubtful seeking; and should proceed from the recognition of the bitterness and the darkness and the agony, by sure and measured steps, to the welcome of the "sweet cup of sorrow," and the praises of its "medicine of soul and mind." Dr. Vaughan, of Doncaster, has some valuable remarks on this subject, the application of which to an arrangement of the beautiful and inspiring contents of this collection might, we think, have made it more practically useful. The authorship ascribed to some pieces has not been verified by the editor: and investigations which formerly occupied us entitle us to say that there are errors; but we refrain from details.

Penny Readings in Prose and Verse. Selected and Edited by J. E. CARPENTER. Library Edition. Three Vols. (F. Warne and Co.) This collection of extracts is very varied, and contains a large amount of the most pleasing and instructive reading that could be brought together. Its special character must, however, be borne in mind, viz., that it is designed to furnish such pieces only as are adapted to reading aloud or to recitation. If this were overlooked, it might be said to be a poor and one-sided representation of our literature: and even as it is we confess to the feeling that it might have been considerably better, and at once more educational, more amusing, and more fitted to delivery before popular audiences. It is so extensive in its range, that, after all abatements, it will probably be found to contain more that serves its special purpose than any other collection of extracts. The work is elegantly produced—with a portrait of Mr. Carpenter—and there is a cheaper edition in shilling volumes.

Vegetables, and How to Grow Them. By ELIZABETH WATTS. *Fish, and How to Cook it.* By ELIZABETH WATTS. (Warne and Co.) Two very capital, practical guides; we can judge by experience of the value of one, and think we theoretically may affirm the usefulness of the other. Those who have gardens can have no better manual for the cultivation of vegetables; and we can see very plainly that the authoress will deserve our gratitude for adding several simple and delicious fish dishes to our table.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Brooks's Works, Vol. I (Nichol). Dr. Smith's Smaller Bible Dictionary; Phillipot's Letters to Butler (Murray). Sermons for the Sick and Afflicted (Hamilton and Co.). The Royal Rights of the Lord Jesus; The Lord's Portion (S. W. Partridge). Thecla, a Drama (Williams and Norgate). Palestine Revisited, &c. (Simpkin and Co.). Master and Scholar (Strahan). Hardwicke's Crown Peacock, 1866 (R. Hardwicke). Search (L. Booth). English History Simplified (T. Murby). Essays for the Times (Stock). Letters of Eugenie de Guerin (Simpkin and Co.).

LORD DUNKELLIN, M.P., AND HIS AMENDMENT.—Lord Dunkellin, M.P., in replying to a letter from Mr. W. C. Daws, hon. secretary to the Norwich Small Tenements Committee, observes:—"The object of the amendment which I proposed on the fifth clause of the Representation of the People Bill was to establish the principle of rating as the proper basis on which to fix the borough franchise in opposition to rental. It did not at the moment seek to establish any particular amount of rating, but after this principle had been adopted by the committee, it would have been in the power of the Government, or, indeed of any member of the House, to have proposed a 5/- rating franchise, and if this proposition had been accepted (as in my belief not improbably it would have been), the effect would certainly have been to have given a vote to the man whose position you describe in your letter, and who by the Government scheme would certainly have been left without one." Mr. Daws was of opinion that Lord Dunkellin's amendment would have brought the franchise down much lower than Mr. Gladstone's bill, at any rate so far as Norwich was concerned.

Plantings.

A heavy fall of black rain took place a few days ago near Aberdeen. An auction of hair of young girls who have taken the veil since 1810 was recently held at a convent in Paris, when 800 lbs. of hair were sold for 1,200/. The tenth thousand of "Ecco Homo," with a new preface, in which the author takes notice of the prin-

cipal criticisms upon his book, has just been published.

It is stated that Sir Roundell Palmer, the late Attorney-General, regularly takes a class in the Sunday-school of the church which he attends in Langham-place, London.

The oldest house in the United States now standing as originally built, is the Rev. Dr. Whitfield's, at Guilford, Connecticut. It was built in 1689, and the stone walls and oak work remain in good condition.

A marble tablet has been placed in the Wesleyan chapel at Farnham, in Hants, to the memory of the Rev. Mr. Draper, who was drowned in the steamer London. On the tablet is a representation of the ill-fated steamer.

In view of eventualities, the proprietors of gaming-tables at Ems, Homburg, and Wiesbaden have despatched most of their ready capital to Paris. The summer season at these watering-places promises to be very unfavourable.

The fish in the Seine at Paris appear (says *Galigani*) to be suffering from some malady. Large numbers are cast on the banks dead, almost in a state of decomposition, and cannot fail to render the water unwholesome for drinking purposes.

One of the Methodist ministers at the Boston Convention, last week, stated that his salary for the first year's preaching consisted of a new hat and a bushel of apples. Since then he has been more fortunate, having received about 25 dols. annually.

"How do you like the character of St. Paul?" asked a person of his landlady one day, during a conversation about the Apostles. "Ah!" said she, "he was a good, clever old soul, I know, for he once said, you know, that we must eat what is set before us, and ask no questions for conscience' sake. I always thought I should like him for a boarder."

MAHOGANY RAILWAY SLEEPERS.—From Western Australia we learn that an engagement has been entered into to deliver on board a ship at Fremantle 600 loads of mahogany sleepers for the Indian Railway, at £1. 18s. 9d. per load. Millions of acres in the colony produce a timber which no other part of the world produces, and it is virtually indestructible by white ant and sea-worm.

WHAT CONSTITUTES MADNESS?—The Scottish Commissioners in Lunacy state in their report for 1865 that in the course of that year a patient was brought to a lunatic asylum with the certificate of a medical practitioner giving (by way of compliance with the statute) as the fact observed by himself in proof of insanity that the patient "has a great desire to appear conspicuous as a musician."

ANECDOTE OF WILKES.—Wilkes never lost his presence of mind, but was always full of resources. When he was apprehended by the King's messengers, the warrant included Churchill, the poet, who entered the room just as Wilkes was captured. "Thompson, my dear fellow," cried Wilkes, as if overjoyed to see him, "they have seized me, and the warrant includes Churchill. You are not likely to see Churchill yourself, but if you meet any of his friends, beg them to warn him to get out of the way." Churchill took the hint, and after a few more observations about Mrs. Thompson, he left the room, and took care to be off pretty quickly, directly he was clear of the house.

AN EMBODIMENT OF CARDINAL WISEMAN.—When his Eminence the late Cardinal Wiseman was plain Dr. Wiesman, of the Sardinian chapel in Lincoln's Inn-fields, a pious friend knelt to him in confession. After the process he retired to a quiet corner, and lost himself in an ecstasy of contrite fervour. When he rose from his knees at length, his hat was gone; he searched far and near, but nowhere could he find it. Finally he betook himself to Dr. Wiesman. "Father, I have lost my hat, I fear somebody has taken it." "And what were you doing when it was taken?" "Praying." "Ah! my child," said the doctor with a quiet smile, "you know what the Scriptures tell us, we must watch as well as pray."

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.
The conflicting rumours as to the prospects of peace on the Continent prevent the improvement in the English Stock Market becoming permanent. The closing prices for Consols are 87½, 2, for money and 87½, for the August account.

In the Money Market the payment of dividends has made a larger supply of money, but there is an increased demand for accommodation, and good bills are done at 9 to 9½ per cent., while the Bank minimum still remains at 10 per cent.

The report of the National Bank, which has just been published, shows the gross profits for the half-year to have been 158,968L, which after various deductions leaves 100,000L. to be divided, producing a half years dividend of 8 per cent., and an extra dividend of 16s. per share.

A numerously-attended meeting of the shareholders of the Exchange Bank was held at the London Tavern yesterday, Mr. Hattersley in the chair. Resolutions were carried determining upon a voluntary winding up. An instruction to the liquidators and directors was unanimously agreed to, that steps should be taken to transfer the business to the newly-formed General Banking Company.

The proposal for the reconstruction of the Credit Foncier and Mobilier Company has been approved by 4,531 out of 4,546 shareholders.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's *Gazette*.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending Wednesday, July 4.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued ... £29,147,665	Government Debt £11,015,100
Other Securities .. 8,984,900	
Gold Coin & Bullion 14,147,665	
	£29,147,665

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital £14,553,000	Government Securities (inc. dead
Rest 8,614,140	weight annuity) £10,778,123
Public Deposits 6,800,251	Other Securities .. 80,749,554
Other Deposits ... 19,939,607	Notes .. 3,335,800
Seven Day and other Bills 685,750	Gold & Silver Coin 729,280
	£45,592,757

July 5, 1866.

W. MILLER, Chief Cashier.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

STURT.—June 29, at Woodville, Dewsbury, the wife of the Rev. H. Sturt, of a son.
 BOULDING.—July 3, at 11, Beacon-hill, Holloway, the wife of the Rev. J. W. Boulding, of a son.
 VEYSEY.—July 5, at Castle House School, Taunton, the wife of Henry Veysey, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

MASLAND-GOODACRE.—June 21, at Stockwell Chapel, by the Rev. Dr. Thomas, Mr. W. Masland, to Sarah Ann, youngest daughter of W. G. Goodacre, Esq., of Reading.
 ENTWISLE-JACKSON.—June 28, at the Baptist chapel, Accrington, by the Rev. W. H. Wyke, Samuel, son of John Entwistle, Esq., of Antley House, Fallowfield, to Hannah, eldest daughter of the Rev. W. E. Jackson, of Hurh.
 EVANS-FLETCHER.—June 29, at Union street Chapel, Brighton, by the Rev. R. V. Pryce, M.A., LL.B., Mr. Samuel Turnbull Evans, of Ottery St. Mary, Devon, to Emily Evans, daughter of Mr. David Fletcher, of Gordon House, Brighton.

DAWSON-WORLIDGE.—June 30, at Zion Chapel, Manchester, by the Rev. J. Gwyther, Mr. James S. Dawson, to Mary Charlotte, younger daughter of the late Mr. Edward William Worlidge, both of Manchester.
 LITTLETON-BELLCHAMBER.—July 1, at the Congregational chapel, anvil-street, Bristol, by the Rev. James Stratford, Mr. Joseph Frederick Littleton, to Miss Elizabeth Susan Bellchamber.

DAVIES-DAVIES.—July 3, at Queen-street Independent Chapel, Chester, the Rev. E. A. Davies, Primitive Methodist minister, to Emmeline, only daughter of Charles Davies, of Chester.

LUND-COATES.—July 4, at the Bar Church, Scarbro', by the Rev. R. Balgarnie, Mr. James K. Lund, Nottingham, to Miss Ann Coates, of Batley, eldest daughter of the late Mr. M. Coates, of Scarbro'.

SAMPSON-READ.—July 4, at Old King-street Baptist Chapel, Bristol, by the Rev. F. W. Gotch, LL.D., assisted by the Rev. T. A. Wheeler, the Rev. R. Sampson, Baptist minister, of St. Anstall, Cornwall, to Sarah Jane, eldest daughter of Mr. Francis Read, of Bristol.

LEE-LEIGH.—July 5, at the General Baptist Chapel Cemetery-road, Sheffield, by the Rev. C. L. Leigh, father of the bride, assisted by the Rev. G. Hester, the Rev. J. Lee, of Leeds, to Miss M. S. Leigh, of Albert Cottage, Heeley.

MATHESON-SMART.—July 5, at the parish church, Kingwear, South Devon, by the vicar, father of the bride, Ewing Matheson, of London, son of the late Rev. James Matheson, D.D., to Antoinette Atherton, youngest daughter of the Rev. John Smart. No cards.

HARTLEY-WATES.—July 7, at Parsons Hill Chapel, Woolwich, by the Rev. W. Woods, Joseph J. E. Hartley, of Plumstead, to Sarah Anne, daughter of Mr. B. Wates, of Woolwich. No cards.

DEATHS.

ROEBUCK.—June 13, at Brierley-hill, near Dudley, the Rev. B. Roebuck, pastor of the Congregational church there, aged fifty-seven.

CONDIE.—June 26, at Kidderminster, Mr. James Condie, bookseller, aged forty-five.

STUART.—June 29, at Wigan, aged fifty, Mr. David Stuart, a very worthy deacon of Mr. Roat's church.

MORRISON.—July 1, at No. 3, Buckingham-place, Brighton, Hannah Eliza Morrison, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Morrison, of China. Friends are requested to accept this notice.

CHAPLIN.—July 3, at Cambridge, after a few hours' illness, Abraham Thomas Chaplin, Esq., of Fulbourn, near Cambridge, aged fifty-one. His sudden removal is deeply regretted by his family and a numerous and attached circle of friends.

ISLIP.—July 3, at Kibworth, near Leicester, the Rev. Francis Islip, aged fifty-five years.

FERNIE.—July 4, at Dunstable, the Rev. John Fernie, late of Turvey, Bedfordshire, aged fifty-five.

WEBB.—July 6, at the Tannery Combs, near Stow-market, Sarah, the beloved wife of Lankester Webb, aged fifty-three.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, July 9.

With fine weather and talk of peace from the Continent our market ruled slow-to-day. The supply of English wheat on offer was very small; still this did not influence our millers, who would purchase only at a decline of fully 3s. per qr. from the rates of this day se'nnight, which reduction factors were compelled to accept. Foreign in limited demand at 1s. to 2s. per qr. abatement in value. Barley, peans, and peas, are each a dull sale, but we do not quote later rates. There was a good supply of oats up last week, for which we have experienced a fair inquiry at about an average decline of 6d. per qr. from the rates of Monday last.

CURRENT PRICES.

WHEAT—	Per Qr.	Per Qr.
Easex and Kent, red, old ..	55 to 59	Grey .. 34 to 36
Ditto new ..	44 52	Maple .. 25 38
White, old ..	57 62	White .. 37 40
" new ..	57 58	Boilers .. 38 40
Foreign red ..	48 57	Foreign, white .. 34 40
" white ..	57 66	Rye .. 26 28
 BARLEY—		OATS—
English malting ..	81 35	English feed.. 21 26
Chevalier ..	86 88	" potatoe .. 26 32
Distilling ..	27 31	Scotch feed .. 23 27
Foreign ..	20 27	" potatoe .. 26 32
 MALT—		Irish black .. 20 25
Pale ..	54 67	" white .. 21 26
Chevalier ..	64 68	Foreign feed.. 22 16
Brown ..	48 58	
 BEANS—		
Ticks ..	38 40	FLOUR—
Harrow ..	40 43	Town made .. 46 50
Small ..	42 47	Country Marks .. 87 42
Egyptian ..	36 40	Norfolk & Suffolk 32 34

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY, July 9.—The total imports of foreign stock into London last week amounted to 14,754 head. In the corresponding week in 1865 we received 17,053; in 1864, 10,250; in 1863, 14,133; in 1862, 7,977; in 1861, 10,083; and in 1860, 12,239 head. There was a large supply of foreign stock on offer here to-day. The beasts from France come to hand in excellent condition. Those from Tournai, however, were very middling. Sales were rather difficult, at full prices. The arrivals of beasts fresh up from our own grazing districts were on the increase, but their general quality was only middling. The receipts from Ireland and Scotland were trifling. Good and prime breeds moved off steadily, at full quotations. Otherwise the trade was very inactive, at barely late rates. The best Scots and Crosses realised 5s. 8d. to 5s. 10d., in some instances 6s. per Siba. The Lincolnshire season has now fairly commenced. From Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire we received 800 Scots and Crosses; from Lincolnshire and other parts of England, 1,200 various breeds; from Scotland, 25 Scots and Crosses; and from Ireland, 50 oxen, &c. The show of English sheep was only moderate—of foreign extensive. Good and prime Downs and half-breeds were in steady request, at full prices. Inferior sheep were a slow inquiry, at late rates. The general top figure was 6s., but in some instances 6s. 4d. per Siba, was obtained for prime Downs. There was a good demand for lambs, at full prices—viz., from 6s. 8d. to 8s. per Siba. The supply was rather limited. Calves met a dull inquiry, on former terms—viz., from 4s. 4d. to 5s. 6d. per Siba. The number was rather extensive. The pork trade was in a sluggish state, at about last week's currency.

Per Siba. to sink the Offal.

s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Inf. coarse beasts. 3 10 to 4 4	Prime Southdown 5 10 to 6 0			
Second quality . 4 6 5 0	Lambs .. 6 8 8 0			
Prime large oxen. 5 2 5 6	Lge. coarse calves 4 4 5 2			
Prime Scots, &c. 5 8 6 10	Prime small .. 5 4 5 5			
Coarse inf. sheep. 3 8 4 2	Large hogs .. 4 0 4 6			
Second quality . 4 4 5 0	Neatsm. porkers. 4 8 5 0			
Pr. coarse woolled 5 2 5 8				
Quarter-old store pigs, 30s. to 38s. each. Suckling Calves, 20s. to 23s.				

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, July 9.

These markets are scantily supplied with each kind of meat. The trade is inactive; nevertheless prices are fairly supported.

Per Siba, by the carcass.

s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Inferior beef .. 3 10 to 4 0	Small pork .. 4 6 to 5 0			
Middling ditto .. 4 0 4 6	Inf. mutton .. 3 6 4 0			
Prime large do. .. 4 6 4 8	Middling ditto .. 4 6 5 6			
Do. small do. .. 4 10 5 0	Prime ditto .. 5 8 5 10			
Large pork. .. 4 0 4 4	Veal .. 4 0 5 0			
	Lamb, 6s. 0d. to 7s. 2d.			

COVENT GARDEN MARKET.—LONDON, Saturday, July 7.

Foreign imports continue heavy, and of English produce there is also a good supply. Pine-apples, grapes, cherries, and strawberries are very plentiful; peaches also are becoming abundant. Peas are now arriving in excellent condition. Flowers chiefly consist of daisies, orchids, heaths, salicarias, camellias, pelargoniums, balsams, cockscombs, mignonette, and roses.

PROVISIONS, Monday, July 9.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 2,630 hanks butter and 2,654 bales bacon, and from foreign ports 21,800 casks, &c., butter, and 1,907 bales and 26 boxes of bacon. In the Irish butter market the business transacted was of a very limited character. A few finest Clonmel sold at 11s. landed. Foreign, at the commencement of the week, declined about 4s. per cwt., but afterwards rallied, and best Dutch met a free sale at 10s. The bacon market ruled flat, and sales of landed parcels being pressed, a decline of 1s. to 2s. per cwt. was submitted to, which caused an improved demand, and a good business was transacted in best Waterford at 7s. 4d. to 7s. landed.

POTATOES.—BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, July 9.—The supplies of potatoes on sale are moderate. The demand for most qualities rules steady, at prices ranging from 9s. to 18s. per cwt. Last week's import into London was about 15,000 baskets from various quarters.

BOROUGH HOP MARKET, Monday, July 9.—Our market is very quiet, with not sufficient business doing to make quotations more than nominal. Reports from the plantations are on the whole more promising, the thunder showers, coupled with the high temperature which prevailed during the latter portion of the past week, having imparted a more healthy appearance to the strong plants; but it is still very doubtful whether there is sufficient vigour existing in the weak, spindly, short bins (of which so large a proportion of the plantations consists) to throw off the vermin and produce a small yield. Continental reports show no improvement, and, judging from present appearances, the yield in every district must necessarily be short. New York advises to the 26th ult. state that the bins generally have progressed well during the past two weeks, and promise fairly if not again afflicted: the crop, however, in all probability will prove light, as a great many sections are known to be infested with fly and lice. Mid and East Kent, 10s.; Farnham and Country, 10s.; Weald of Kent, 10s.; 12s.; 14s.; Farnham and Country, 10s.; 12s.; 14s.; Sussex, 9s.; 11s.; 14s.; Yearlings, 9s.; 11s.; 12s.; 14s.; 15s.; Bavarians, 13s.; 14s.; 17s.; 18s.; Belgians 10s.; 11s.; 12s.; 13s.; 14s.; The imports of foreign hops into London last week were 25 bales from Antwerp, 6 Boulogne, 92 Hamburg, and 10 bales from Ostend.

WOOL, Monday, July 9.—We have again to report a heavy demand for all kinds of English wool, owing in a great measure to the high rates still demanded for accommodation. For export to the Continent scarcely a transaction has taken place. The supply of wool on offer is only moderate.

OIL, Monday, July 9.—The demand for all descriptions of oil rules firm, and prices are rather drooping. Turpentine is dull, at 4s. for French spirits.

TALLOW.—LONDON, Monday, July 9.—P.Y.C. steady to-day, at 4s. 6d. to 4s. per cwt. on the spot. Town tallow is selling at 4s. net cash.

COALS, MONDAY, July 9.—An advance on the rates of last day. Hetton, 20s. 3d.; Haswell, 20s. 3d.; Glascow hard steam, 17s. 6d.; Harlepool, 20s.; Tanfield, 14s. 6d.; Trimdon Grange, 17s. 8d.; South Harlepool, 19s.; Kelso, 19s.; Hetton Lyons, 17s. 6d.; Tees, 20s.; Braddylls, 19s. 6d.; Stewarts, 19s. 6d.; Hugh Hall, 19s. 6d.; Caradoc, 19s. 6d. Fresh ships, 4s.;

TO MOTHERS AND INVALIDS.

NEAVE'S FARINACEOUS FOOD for INFANTS and INVALIDS has been before the public for forty years, and has received the unqualified approval of Drs. Lankester, Hassell, Letheby, Ure, and other eminent medical practitioners; also of invalids and parents who have used this food as a diet for their children. Being entirely pure and unmedicated, it can be confidently recommended as highly nutritious, and superior to anything of the kind hitherto introduced. Sold in 1lb. canisters at 1s. per lb., by the leading chemists and grocers throughout the kingdom. Wholesale by Crosse and Blackwell, Barclay and Co., Sutton and Co., W. Edwards, and J. M. Rendall, London; Thompson and Capper, Liverpool; and by the Manufacturers, Neave and Co., Fordingbridge, Salisbury.

CURES of ASTHMA and COUGHS by DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

From Mr. Rossiter, Chemist, Tiverton.—"Many testimonials in favour of the Pulmonic Wafers for asthma and coughs come under my notice."

They give instant relief to Asthma, Consumption, Coughs, and all Disorders of the Breath and Lungs.

To Singers and Public Speakers they are invaluable, and have a pleasant taste.

Price 1s. 1d. and 2s. 9d. per Box. Sold by all Chemists.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR.—CHURCHER'S TOILET CREAM maintains its superiority for imparting richness, softness, and fragrance to the Hair, as well as being a most economical article. Price 1s., 1s. 6d., and 6s. Bachelor's Instantaneous Columbian Hair Dye is the best extant, Black or Brown, 4s. 6d., 7s., and 10s. per packet. Sold by Hairdressers, and at R. HOVENDEEN'S, No. 5, Great Marlborough-street, W.; and 98 and 95, City-road, E.C. N.B.—Wholesale warehouse for all Hairdressers' goods.

First Class Prize Medal, Dublin, 1865.

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE! GILLINGWATER'S ATRAPILATORY is the best Hair Dye in England. Grey, red, or rusty hair dyed instantly to a beautiful and natural brown or black without the least injury to hair or skin, and the ill effects of bad dyes remedied. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers of repute, and by the Proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 353 (late 96), Goswell-road. Sent free to any railway station in the kingdom, in cases, 3s. 6d., 5s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. each. Beware of Counterfeits.

HAIR DESTROYER for removing superfluous hair on the face, neck, and arms. This great disfigurement to female beauty is effectually removed by this article, which is easily applied, and certain in effect. In Boxes, with directions for use, 3s. 6d. each. Sent free to any railway station, and may be had of Perfumers and Chemists, and of the proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 353 (late 96), Goswell-road. Beware of Counterfeits.

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ALEXANDRE'S BOUDOIR HARMONIUM (The Queen's Model), as designed and manufactured expressly for her Majesty's private use, in rosewood case, with ten stops and percussion action, thirty-five guineas; also, with fourteen stops and percussion action, fifty-five guineas. These instruments are eminently adapted for boudoirs and drawing-rooms.—CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

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PERPETUAL INVESTMENT and BUILDING SOCIETY.

The FIFTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Society was held at RADLEY'S HOTEL, JULY 4, 1866. JOHN GOVER, Esq., in the chair.

Mr. J. E. TRESIDDER (Secretary) read the following Report:—

"The business in the past year has been greater than in any preceding one."

"One thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight new Shares have been issued."

"The sum of 20,635L 7s. 3d. have been received upon realised Shares, upon which, with the previous investments upon such Shares, interest has either been paid half-yearly, or credited at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum."

"The sum of 20,681L 8s. 10d. has been repaid to Shareholders upon realised Shares withdrawn, leaving, inclusive of interest, the sum of 91,566L 11s. 2d. invested upon such Shares."

"The sum of 80,900L 6s. 6d. has been received upon Subscription Shares during the year, whilst the sum of 14,369L 19s. 9d. has been paid for Shares matured or withdrawn."

"All Subscription Shares have been credited with the amount of interest due thereon, and the balance remaining invested upon such Shares, inclusive of interest and bonuses, is 111,588L 12s. 9d. The total amount of interest paid or credited upon the Share Account for the past year is 8,425L 16s. 10d."

"Uniformly with preceding years, the liabilities and assets of the Society have been carefully valued, the results of which appear in the general balance-sheet."

"The Directors have, from the surplus profits, increased the Reserve Fund to 1,668L 19s. 9d., which amount is invested in Consols."

"The sum of 3,956L 4s. 7d. has been appropriated amongst the holders of Subscription Shares, being equal to a bonus of 6 per cent. upon all Shares entitled thereto."

"This bonus has been carried to the credit of the respective accounts, and is equivalent to raising the interest on Shares taken for five and seven and a-quarter years to 10 per cent., and on Shares of twelve and a-half years to 10½ per cent."

"The alterations made in the rules enabling the Directors to pay a portion of the profit upon Shares withdrawn, have given general satisfaction."

"The sum of 8,637L 8s. 5d. has been received on deposit, and the balance now remaining to the credit of depositors is 30,116L 8s. 4d., inclusive of interest."

"The sum of 45,041L 10s. 6d. has been advanced upon the mortgage of freehold, copyhold, and leasehold properties; 8,970L 12s. has been lent to Shareholders upon the deposit of their Share Certificates, making the total advances of the year 54,012L 8s. 5d."

"The advances made by the Society since its commencement have been:—

1st to 5th year, inclusive	£147,195 6 1
6th to 10th "	194,437 12 6
11th to 15th "	232,127 19 1

Total amount advanced . £573,750 17 8

"The sum of 14,185L 15s. 4d. has been received for interest upon loans during the year."

"The balance now remaining due to the Society upon loans is 195,376L 6s. 10d., which amount is amply secured."

"The deeds and other securities have been examined by the Auditors, and reported upon by them as correct."

"The Directors have had under consideration the desirability of securing freehold land in the suburbs of London, suitable for the erection of private houses and other buildings, and have decided to seek for one or more such estates."

"The Directors have secured, for their new offices, the eligible premises, No. 16, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, and intend removing to them as soon as the necessary alterations shall be completed."

The cash statement and balance-sheet were also read.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report, said that the reports of monetary societies were now looked for with great concern. The Perpetual Investment and Building Society was a monetary society. It had to deal with money belonging to the public exceeding a quarter of a million. No doubt the members had anxiously looked for the report, and must have been delighted to have heard a report so interesting as the one just read. There were departments of the Society's business where danger might have been apprehended, but for the wise precautions taken by the Directors from the commencement of the Society. They were aware a member could withdraw the amount paid upon his Shares and other subscriptions; but then notice was required. The Society took money on deposit which was, of course, a very dangerous business, unless due provision was made for any unusual pressure; but there again notice was required. That was the safety-valve of the Society. No institution receiving money from the public, withdrawable again, could be safe without the protection of a notice, and, if it was banking business especially, a very large cash reserve in addition. Societies dealing in money withdrawable, had, amongst other doings, two dangers to guard against: the one, not making good use of the money, and the other not having money ready when it was wanted. If the money was kept ready for withdrawal, then the Society failed because the money was not out at profitable use to enable them to pay expenses and a dividend; and, on the other hand, if the money was not ready when called for, they knew what would follow. The experience of the past year was very satisfactory, as might be shown by comparison. The deposits withdrawn in May and June, 1865, were respectively, 1,315L and 1,366L; subscription shares, 2,120L and 2,296L; and realised shares, 2,688L and 1,887L, making a total of 11,553L. In May and June, 1866, the withdrawals of deposits were 1,692L and 622L; subscription shares, 2,089L and 1,431L; realised shares, 6,628L and 3,010L; making a total of 15,100L, and showing an increase of withdrawals in 1866, as compared with 1865, for the two months of only 3,918L. That was an imperceptible increase in the withdrawals; they could not have known it, unless they had taken the pains to look at the books to see what it was. During the recent panic, they had been able to accommodate the public by dispensing with the notice of withdrawal; they had the safety-valve, but had never got up to the point when it needed to be closed. More than that, when the panic was at its worst, money was brought to the Society at 3 per cent. The money was not lent out on bills of exchange or doubtful securities, but there were the parchments of the leasehold, freehold, or copyhold estates, which could be converted into money at any time, if the subscriptions were not paid. The principles of the Society were sound, its machinery perfect, its adaptation universal, its management energetic, its profits large, and its safety unquestionable. He begged to move the adoption of the report. (Cheers.)

The resolution having been seconded, was unanimously adopted.

The following gentlemen were re-elected directors:—Robert James Miller, Esq., Daniel Pratt, Esq., and Samuel Jennings, Esq.

Votes of thanks were passed to the Chairman and Directors, and to the Secretary, which were duly acknowledged, and the proceedings then terminated.

IMMEDIATE CASH ADVANCES.—Money Lent on Personal Security, Leases, &c.

SUMS from 10L to 800L ADVANCED two or three days after application, for two years, one year, and six months (repayable by weekly, monthly, or quarterly instalments), and good bills discounted. Charges moderate, and strict confidence observed.

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THE FOLLOWING CIRCULAR HAS BEEN ISSUED BY THE CREDIT FONCIER and MOBILIER of ENGLAND (Limited).

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE CREDIT FONCIER AND MOBILIER of ENGLAND (LIMITED).

Referring to the Circular Letter of the 3rd instant, the Directors of THE CREDIT FONCIER and MOBILIER of ENGLAND (Limited), have much pleasure in reporting that the proposal for the reconstruction of the Company, with a view to the reduction of the liability of the Shareholders, has been most favourably received, as will be apparent when it is mentioned that out of a total of 4,546 Shareholders, only 15 Shareholders have dissentient from the proposals put forward, and even of these some have only expressed a qualified dissent.

I am further instructed to inform you that the Directors, at a Meeting of the Court held this day, have unanimously passed the following Resolutions, to which your attention is requested:—

1st. That in accordance with the powers granted by Clause 83 of the Articles of Association, interest be paid to the Shareholders at the rate of Two Shillings and Sixpence per Share (free of Income-tax), equal to 10 per cent. per annum, being interest from 1st April to 30th June, 1866, on the Company's Investments; and that interest warrants for the same be sent to all Shareholders registered on the books of the Company on Monday, 9th July, 1866.

2nd. That in accordance with the powers granted by the Articles of Association, in Clause 2 of Article 25, the sum of 400,000L, or 2L per Share, be, and is hereby, transferred to the capital account of the Company, in reduction of the amount of unpaid capital on the Shares of the Company, and that each Share do henceforth stand in the books of the Company as 7L paid up.

3rd. That, in accordance with the powers granted by the Articles of Association, Article 6, a Call of 1L per Share be, and is hereby, made; the same to be payable at Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smiths, Bankers, No. 1, Lombard street, E.C., on Saturday, 21st July, 1866.

4th. That an Extraordinary General Meeting be held on Monday, the 30th July, 1866, for the purpose of submitting to the Shareholders certain Resolutions, having reference to the Circular addressed to them, under date 3rd July, 1866; formal notice, naming place and hour of such Meeting, to be duly sent to each Shareholder.

The Directors have further the satisfaction of reporting that, owing to the desire expressed by many of the Shareholders to pay up their Shares in full as soon as the reconstruction of the Company shall be carried out, the Directors are able to announce their confident belief that the Call of 1L per Share, announced as payable on 1st of January, 1867, will not be required.

By order of the Court of Directors,

ALFRED LOWE, Secretary.

17 and 18, Cornhill, 9th July, 1866.

P.S.—The Interest Warrants and Call Papers are in course of preparation, and will be issued on Thursday next, the 12th inst.

* Copies of the circular dated the 3rd July and of the above can be obtained on application at the offices of the Company.

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Capital Fund, a Quarter of a Million.

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George Thomas Dale, Esq., Bayswater.
Edmund Dunn, Esq., Wadson.
William Gover, Esq., Lee, Kent.
William Sutton Gover, Esq., 47, King William-street.
John Middleton Hale, Esq., Forest-hill.
Fountain John Hartley, Esq., Dalton.
John Smith, Esq., Wellclose-square.
Joseph Warmington, Esq., Lee-grove, Blackheath.

MANAGING DIRECTOR AND ACTUARY.

William Sutton Gover, Esq., F.S.A., F.I.A.

AUDITORS.

Samuel Beddoe, Esq., Mansion House.
Charles Brown, Esq., Wadson.
William George Lemon, Esq., Blackheath.

BANKERS.

The London and Westminster Bank (London Bridge).

PHYSICIAN.

William Munk, Esq., M.D., F.S.A. (Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of London), 40, Finsbury-square.

SURGEON.

Thomas Carr Jackson, Esq. (Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Surgeon to the Great Northern Hospital), 8, Weymouth-street, Portland-place.

Accumulated Fund, £110,000.

The Accumulated Fund is equal to about 50 per cent. of the entire premiums received on policies in force on December 31 last.

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